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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XXI NO. 99 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

MAHATMA TURNS DOWN AMBEDKAR'S NEW SCHEME

Out Of The Gloaming.

"We have done a good deal of business" declared Mr. MacDonald expansively to Reuter at Washington. But not the business for which he went there. Real business is slipping out of Britain's hands what with Russia, Ireland and the United States.

* * * *

The British Premier added that no agreements had been concluded, and they were as free as when they came. Though nothing has been done, a "good deal of business" has been done. Great isn't it?

* * * *

The small Powers are demanding protection against MacDonald's disarmament plan. Poor British Premier, he is the most misunderstood man in the world. No one will take him seriously as a Pacifist.

* * * *

Poland does not want force to be used by the big and against the small Powers, though it has no objection, perhaps, to the small Powers using force against the smaller. Naturally, the British delegate refused to countenance such a subversive and treasonable move.

* * * *

"Sound though Dull" says the British Press about the Chamberlain Budget. It couldn't be otherwise where the Chamberlain Dynasty rules. They like a lot of sound and they like it to be dull.

* * * *

Hitler's Cabinet has passed a law—strange things they do in Germany now—excluding Jewish children from Universities and schools. These Nazis seem to hate education and culture as much among others, as among themselves. They mean to banish it.

* * * *

The Disarmament Conference has begun discussions again. By the time it finishes its job, the world will be ready for the next Armageddon.

* * * *

Indian Moderates are deeply pained at the very thought that they had decided not to give evidence or that they had been so rash as to decide one way or the other. The invite may still come.

* * * *

Loud Speakers are to be installed by the Bombay Corporation. They are always doing the wrong thing. What is wanted is some device that will reduce their confabulations to an inaudible whisper.

* * * *

Ajmer Jain Women's conference decided that purdah was the root cause of all evils. A modest hint to the Joint Parliamentary Committee, no doubt.

* * * *

At Nohakali a father and son were convicted for harbouring an absconder. The balance of justice was held evenly; while the old father was given six months, to the young son's lot fell two years' rigorous imprisonment. Now it is the turn of a Narayanganj mother and daughter. Let us hope equal justice will be done to them also.

* * * *

Then come the villagers. If information about a particular absconder is not forthcoming by a particular date, the villagers will have to contribute to the revenues Rs. 300. It was not for nothing that the Socialist Prof. Laski gave credit to the Bengal Governor for much originality and cleverness.

* * * *

"Congress can secure 'volunteers' by the simple process of paying for them," says the honest and money-hating "Times of India" which does not believe in payments, except for securing remunerative contracts. They all do work without receiving a single pie in the "Times" office. Otherwise they would be "hirelings". Sure!

* * * *

Not many people had heard about Finchley Parish Church, but Reuter now brings it into prominence because Gandhiji's plaque has been banished from it, in obedience to the imperious demands of its imperialistic pew-holders. The Church follows the (Middle) Temple.

* * * *

Counsel (cross-examining prejudiced witness): "I suggest that Mrs. Brown is anathema to you?"

Witness (indignantly): "Indeed, she isn't. Let me assure you, young man, it's only my personal friends what I calls by their Christian names!"

NEGATION OF YERAVDA PACT

Will Widen Gap Between Caste Hindus and Harijans

ASKS DOCTOR TO MAKE BETTER CASE FOR REVISION

Mahatma Gandhi has decisively turned down Ambedkar's scheme to substitute the panel system of the Poona Agreement.

According to the Mahatma, whereas the panel system gives an opportunity to caste Hindus to have some say in the election of Harijan candidates, Ambedkar's alternative proposal may well deprive caste Hindus of any say in the election of Harijan candidates and thus create an effectual bar between caste Hindus and Harijans.

The chief objection of Gandhiji to Ambedkar's alternative scheme is the candidate who gets the minimum of Harijan votes provided under the New Scheme need never have a single vote of Caste voters; for any Harijan candidate getting just the number of Harijan votes required under the proposal will defeat his rival, even though he may otherwise top the whole of the list of candidates, Harijan and Non-Harijan, if he gets one vote less than the minimum required from Harijans.

Mahatma considers this as utter negation of the Yeravda Pact and says that the only reason for reopening the Pact should be when "pro-changers" are able to make out a strong case that the Pact is inherently bad either on moral or on public grounds.

POONA, April 27.

The Yeravda Pact, with special reference to the interview, which Dr. Ambedkar had with Mahatma Gandhi last Sunday forms the subject of an editorial by Gandhiji in the next issue of the "Harijan".

Gandhiji writes that though agitation has been going on in Bengal for securing a revision of the Yeravda Pact, he did not feel called upon to partake in the discussion, if only, not to embarrass his Bengal Friends. The Pact, Gandhiji adds, is safe so long as even one party interested in it is opposed to any change.

At the same time any opposition for the sake of opposition would be foolish, if it could be demonstrated that a particular change is necessary.

Continuing Gandhiji writes that in the case of Harijans, he has felt that they could not have too many seats reserved, especially if the criterion were not mere untouchability but backwardness.

Left to himself, he would throw open the list of untouchable voters to all the backward classes and permit every Hindu chosing to come under that list. This would have untouchability banished from politics.

OBJECTIONS ANALYSED.

Dr. Ambedkar's visit to him rendered it necessary for him to discuss the Pact last Sunday. Gandhiji proceeds:

"The new proposal seems to be to be in no way an advantage to Harijans. The only objection to the panel system, I have heard is that it is costly. This pre-supin almost every case for coming poses that there will be a contest into the panel. It would have been so, if the panel was confined to only two, instead of four candidates. The selection of four candidates for contesting each seat would make it unnecessary in most cases to have a primary election. Except when the Harijan parties are many and sharply divided, there cannot be more than four candidates for one seat. Indeed for some time to come, it would be difficult even to have candidates enough to fill all the reserved seats, and in the majority of cases, there would be no contests whatsoever. It will be up to Harijan Associations not to have bitter rivalries at the very threshold of their political career, and it will be the duty of Caste Hindus not to foment divisions in Harijan ranks.

DANGER OF ALTERNATIVE.

I am hoping that the interest of the Harijans and other Hindus will never clash. But should they do so, the panel system amply provides for the selection in the first instance of the right kind of Harijan candidate,—right I mean purely from the Harijan point of view. And yet so long as there is no bitter strife among the Harijan themselves, there never need be any primary election or for that matter, even a joint final election. But the alternative seems to be fought with a grave danger. As the very first choice will be general, unscrupulous political parties will put their own Harijan candidates and create a division in Harijan ranks with the greatest of ease and demoralise the candidates and the Harijan electorate. So far as I can see and so far as the system of reservation prevails, the panel system is the best adapted for securing the selection of only those

(Continued on page 8).

JAPAN'S NEW WAR MOVE

Plans To Wrest Control From Soviet

RAILWAY DEADLOCK

Withdraws Military For Concentration Near Vladivostok

MOSCOW, April 27.

The situation regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway is viewed with anxiety in some circles, which express the view that the Japanese military withdrawal from the neighbourhood of Kangchow may herald the Japanese concentration northwards, possibly in the neighbourhood of Vladivestock.

At the same time, it is emphasised that neither the Soviet nor Japan desires a deadlock, in spite of the gravity of yesterday's Khabarovsk despatch alleging that Japanese officials north of Manchuria planned to oust the Soviet side of the administration and seize the railway.—Reuter.

MOVE TO OUST SOVIET

MOSCOW, April 27

Newspapers are taking interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway dispute and print a telegram from Harbarovsk asserting that Japanese Officials in the North Manchuria have planned to oust the Soviet side of administration and to seize the Railway.

The "Izvestia" says that Soviet officials expect that the Japanese Government will timely rebuke Harbin officials to prevent them from violating the Mukden and Peking treaties.—Reuter.

Col. Rauf Bey, ex-Minister of Turkey, who is now staying in Bombay.

LEADERS' MEETING

Aney Puts It To 14th May

BENARES, April 27.

The meeting of the Principal Congress leaders to discuss the present situation fixed for April 30 at Benares has been postponed by Mr. M. S. Aney, the Acting Congress President. It is understood that Mr. Aney wired to Pandit Malaviya that the proposed meeting will be now held at Benares on Sunday the 14th May.—A. P.

M. N. ROY'S APPEAL

Defence Arguments Continue

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

Arguments in M. N. Roy's appeal continued to-day. Dr. Katju concluding on behalf of Roy submitted that nowhere in the evidence could it be shown that the accused incited any revolution. On the other hand Communists were opposed to individual acts of violence. Khan Bahadur Mohomed Ismail, Government Advocate, on behalf of the Crown was replying when the Court rose for the day.—A. P.

Jagadguru Shankaracharya (Dr. Kurtkoti) who has accepted the invitation to attend the Conference of the World Fellowship of Faiths at Chicago in August next.

Graft to Burma M.L.Cs To Buy Them Over

Member Of Peoples' Party Makes Allegations Of Bribery On Floor Of House: Home Member Heard It Too, But Says Proofs Lacking

RANGOON, April 27.

After the party Leaders conference last evening, the parties held their respective meetings late in the night and the Council resumed its sittings in the morning.

Mr. Khoo, Chief Whip of the Peoples Party, asked for the adjournment of the Council till afternoon, as the Party Leaders were still arranging to find a common formula and to table a joint motion on the subject of Federation or Separation.

After ascertaining the opinions of leaders, the President suspended the sitting in the afternoon.

SENSATIONAL ALLEGATIONS.

Prior to this, an interesting short notice question was put by a member of the Peoples Party asking whether the Government had received information of money having been paid or bribes being given to members of the Legislature to influence them in their decision on the subject now under discussion in the Council.

HOME MEMBER HEARD OF IT, TOO.

The Home Member replied that the Government had received no definite information on the subject, but it was aware that rumours were current and statements had appeared in the press regarding the payment of money by a certain gentleman in connection with the subject now under discussion.

EVIDENCE LACKING.

Replying to another member, the Home Member admitted that he had seen no contradiction in the press regarding the statements that had appeared and said that until definite information was forthcoming the Government could not take any action. He also informed that the Government had no evidence, documentary or otherwise, in its possession regarding this.—A. P.

MADURA LIGHTNING TRAGEDY

Six Men Die Of Shock And Nine Get Injuries

MADURA, April 27.

It is reported that about 6 persons died and 9 seriously injured from shock as the result of heavy thunder and lightning. It appears that the party was taking shelter in a thatched shed on a paddy thrashing floor when thunder and lightning occurred.—A. P.

HOLLAND NOT FOR FASCISM

Not Single Candidate Returned To Parliament

AMSTERDAM, April 27.

Holland has rejected Fascism. Four or five Nazi groups, each promising to save the country by strong means, put forward candidates for yesterday's election but, not a single representative was returned to the new Parliament.

The representation of parties in the Second Chamber remains much the same, but the anti-revolutionary parties have gained two seats at the expense of the Social Democrats.

It is expected that the Queen will charge Doctor Colijn, former Premier and leader of the anti-revolutionary party, with the formation of a new Cabinet.—Reuter.

SHORT-LIVED GLORY

New Air Martial Dies Before Enjoying Office

LONDON, April 27.

Sir Geoffrey Salmond, recently appointed Chief Air Marshal in succession to his brother, Sir John Salmond, died to-day following illness which prevented his taking up the appointment.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

SATURDAY'S CUP FINAL

LONDON, April 27.

It is hope that their Majesties King and Queen will see Saturday's Cup Final between Everton and Manchester City at Wembley. The King's presence depends on weather. Pitch is excellent. 400 turnstile men, 5,000 catering staff, six doctors, twelve nurses and 100 ambulance men are ready.

In order to avoid confusion as both t[illegible]ally wear blue, it has bee[illegible] Everton will we[illegible] shorts [illegible] jerseys [illegible]

An in[illegible] tificatio[illegible] on th[illegible]

CONSULTEES DIGNIFIED

They Will Now Be Called Delegates Instead

"CLUMSY TITLE"

Joint Committee Busy Discussing Thorny Problem Of Status

LONDON, April 27.

The Joint Select Committee meeting in the House of Lords resumed private discussions of procedure under the chairmanship of Lord Linlithgow.

The meeting lasted for 3-1/2 hours and adjourned till 2nd May when again it will sit in private.

ELEVATED?

It is understood that the main question of procedure under consideration concerns the association of Indian Members with British Members in such a way as to secure best results without infringing the privileges of Parliament, to which the Joint Select Committee is responsible.

One of the suggestions being consideded deals with the division of the Committee's work, on the one hand of taking evidence, which is expected to be entirely in public, and on the other hand of consultation with the Indian Members, which may be largely in private. It has already been decided that the Indian Members will be known as delegates and not by the clumsy title of consulates.

SHORT PROCEEDINGS.

The first joint meeting between the Bri[illegible]h and Indian Members is expected to begin in the 2nd week of May.

It is expected that sittings of the Committee will end at latest early in the Autumn. In view of the amount of work accomplished by the Simon Commission and the three Round Table Conferences, it is reasonable to anticipate that proceedings of the Select Committee will be correspondingly short. It is not expected that evidence will be so voluminous as was given before corresponding the Joint Committee of 1919 when sittings lasted four months.

The 'Viceroy of India' is making a specially forced passage between Port Said and Marseilles in order that the Indian Delegates may arrive at London on 4th May instead of as ordinarily on 6th May.—Reuter.

PATEL'S CABLE TO MAHATMA

VIENNA, April 27.

Replying to the telegram from Mahatma Gandhi reading "God Spare You. Wire Progress," Mr. Vithalbhai Patel has cabled stating that his strenuous American tour has caused a nervous breakdown accompanied by the revival of the old abdominal troubles.

Mr. Patel has added that doctors consider further operation unnecessary, but a long rest is needed. Progress has been satisfactory, since his arrival at Vienna.—Reuter

BODYLINE BOWLING NO GAME

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 27.

Melbourne.—Bodyline bowling is, according to Melbourne Argus, defined and denounced in a report which a Special Committee [illegible]mitting to the Australian [illegible] of Control. The paper [illegible] the official announcement is [illegible]kely to be made before the [illegible] is informed.

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1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions, otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a B A. (B. T. or S. T. C.) strong in English and Mathematics to work as an assistant teacher in the Municipal High School, Malegaon to teach higher standards on Rs. 60 P.M., also wanted a Mahomedan B.Sc., strong in English and Mathematics to work as an assistant teacher in the Anglo-Urdu School, Malegaon on Rs. 65 P.M. Those with teaching qualifications would be preferred. Applications for both the posts should be sent to the undersigned on or before the 20th May, 1933. (Sd.) R.H. Bhawasar, Chairman, School Committee, Malegaon City Municipality. (6610).

38. PETROL PUMPS.

Petrol Agencies: W. I. C. Petrol Sub-agencies are to be given for the following stations:—Matunga, Mahim, Khar, Santa Cruz, Jogeshwari, Borivli, Karjat, Lonavla, Talegaon, Igatpuri. Apply Secretary, A. B. C. Motor Equip. Co., Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay. (317).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

French Private Tuition. If you are not well up in French and want to grasp that language in a few weeks' time please write to Mr. G. Venkataswamy, Kashmir Hotel, Dhobitalao. N.B.—Special arrangements for home coaching. (336).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted reliable provincial sole Agents throughout India, Burma and Ceylon to handle a well-known Japanese Bekalite materials manufactured first time by Japan. Samples free. Apply latest 15th May 1933 to Box No. 338 "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas Sd., Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Bilaspur, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Vizianagram City and Harda. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE.

For Immediate Sale—Stone-Crusher (at present working), with oil engine, in perfect condition. Immediate inspection will be given. Apply sharp: R.A. Dubash, 6, Rampart Row, Fort. (320).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

University Of Bombay

DR. ZIAUDDIN AHMAD, M. A., Ph. D., D. Sc., C. I. E., M. L. A, ex-Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Muslim University, Aligarh, will deliver under the auspices of the University of Bombay a lecture on "EXAMINATIONS" in the Lecture Theatre (First Floor) University South Wing, on the 28th April, 1933, at 6 P. M. Mr. H. Hamill, B. A., I. E. S., Principal, Elphinstone College, and a member of the Syndicate will preside.

The lecture is open to the Public.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
Registrar.
University of Bomb
Bombay, 27th April, 1933.
6614

Public Notices

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from B. E.s of the Bombay University or D. C. E. of the Engineering College of Poona for six temporary posts of Jilla Inspectors in the Building branch of the Ahmedabad Municipality on a salary of Rs. 55-5-75 plus 5/- Cycle Allowance for a period of one year in the first instance, so as to reach the Chief Officer on or before the 15th May, 1933. The applicants should state their age, qualifications, previous experience, etc. and send copies of not more than three testimonials. Those already in service should send their applications through their immediate superiors.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Dated 24th April 1933.
6613

AUCTION SALES

VORA & CO.

Telephone No. 23500

AUCTION SALE on (Sunday) 30th instant at 10-30 A. M. (S. T.) at Chowpatty Sea Face, next to Vianelli's Restaurant of the best selected design highly furnished complete dining, drawing and bed room furniture, Fire Proof Safe, Steel Cabinet, Cabinet, Ma- and how- Ice table on

Public Notice

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

3½ per cent. LOAN

1947-50

Issue Price Rs. 96 per cent.

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Open On 28th April, 1933

Subscriptions to each Section limited to Rs. 15 Crores (nominal). Both Sections liable to be closed without notice and not later than 29th April and 13th May 1933 respectively.

For further particulars apply to any Local Head Office or Branch of the IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA or to any GOVERNMENT TREASURY.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr ABDUL HUSSEIN SHEIKH ISMAILJI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our clients the property described in the Schedule, hereunder written. All persons having any claim or interest in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 11-D, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (now redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon, situate at second Ganesh Wadi in Sheikh Memon Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 91-2/9 square yards (as stated in the title deeds) and ninety-three square yards (as stated in the Bombay City Survey Register) or thereabouts and bounded, on the East by a Gully; on the West by the House of Sakoonabal, daughter of Caderbhai Aladin and Mumbai, widow of Caderbhai Aladin; on the North by the house of Toolsidas Gopaldas, and on the South by the said second Ganesh Wadi, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 174, New No. A/1471, Old Survey No. 98 and New Survey No. 5/159 and Cadastral Survey No. 1099 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed in the Books of the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 240-(1) and Street Nos. 2 and 4.

Dated this 27th day of April, 1933.

K.S. THANAVALA.
For Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
6612.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

The undermentioned properties of Messrs. MAMRAJ RAMBHAGAT, who carried on business at Hingoli in the name and style of Messrs. Kamalnayan Keshavdeo, will be sold by the Trustees of the Estate of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat by Public Auction on the 1st day of May, 1933 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Hingoli in the Territories of H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

ALL those pieces or parcels of land or ground bearing Survey No. 19 and admeasuring 4 acres and 27 gunthas or thereabouts together with the messuages, tenements, buildings, godowns, outhouses, tanks, wells, gardens, bungalows and offices, situate thereon and bounded as follows that is to say:—On or towards the East by Government Public Road, on or towards the West by the property owned by the Nagpur Ginning Factory and a well, and on or towards the South and North by vacant land, also together with the Ginning Factory erected thereon known by the name of Kamalnayan Keshavdeo Ginning Factory, containing 52 Gins each of 5 bearings of Platt Brothers Manufacture, one Boiler having a pressure of 130 lbs. manufactured by Marshall and Sons of Lancashire, a Steam Engine of double cylinders manufactured by Messrs. Marshall and Sons, one Oil Engine manufactured by Patter Brothers and also together with another small factory of 8 Gins and two Water Pumps (Dunkin) a Lathe Machine, one rule cutter together with all parts and articles that may be on the said factories. The said Ginning Factories are in combination pool.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Ranchoddas and Co., Attorneys for the Trustees at their Office at 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of April, 1933.

MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Trustees of Messrs. Mamraj Rambhagat.
6561

COMMENCING FROM TO-DAY

A Great Treat that you get once in a Moon

A Peep Behind the League of Nations

AFTER THE BALL

WITH

ESTHER RALSTON, and BASIL RATHBONE,

A Joyous Comedy of gay Diplomats and their Ladies — Bubbling with wit and Sparkling Humour.

Up-to-date Cinema
New Queen's Road
ROXY
Daily: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sat. & Sun. 4 p.m.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows St., Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES BEING TWO GODOWNS ON PORT TRUST LAND, situate at Baroda Street near Dana Bunder and at Sholapur Street near Wadi Bunder, on TUESDAY, the 2nd May, 1933, Lot No. 1 at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) and Lot No. 2 at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at the respective premises under instructions from the Court Receiver as the Receiver appointed in Suit No 2257 of 1928 (Vijaysing Morarji v/s. Haridas Kanji and Anr.) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Order dated 8th December 1932 made in the said suit.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay together with the godown standing thereon situate at Baroda Street and admeasuring 40 5/12' x 122' equal to 9.430 Sticks.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay together with the godown standing thereon situate at Sholapur Street and admeasuring 103½' x 81' equal to 16 385/500 Sticks.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver, 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE SAFES, GRAMOPHONES, ALMYRAHS, RICH GLASS, CROCKERY AND PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (TO-DAY) FRIDAY, the 28th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms furniture such as dining tables chairs, sideboards, Chesterfield suites, show-cases, writing-tables, safes, gramophones, almyrahs, bedsteads, dressing tables, chests of drawers, teapoys, cupboards, hatstands, rich glass, crockery and platedware, Garden benches, etc., etc.

Furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF MADE-TO-ORDER VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD AND BLACKWOOD CARVED FURNITURE, GLASS CROCKERY AND PLATEDWARE ETC., AT "BRINEOGLE", PALLI HILL, BANDRA.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SUNDAY, the 30th April, 1933 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place valuable dining, drawing and bedroom furniture comprising sliding dining table, chairs, sideboards, dinner waggon, marble-top serving table, teapoys, drawing room and chesterfield suites, "National" Portable Typewriter, centre table, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, wardrobes, dressing tables, chest of drawers, hatstands, glass, crockery and platedware, etc. etc..

The property of a Gentleman. Catalogues will be published and furniture on view.

BENNETT & CO.

LAST 2 WEEKS!!

Under the kind patronage of His Highness Shreemant Sayajeerao Gaekwar Maharaj of Baroda.

GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

SATURDAY, the 29th April at 8-30 p.m.

SAVITRI

SUNDAY, the 30th April at 3-30 P. M.

"EKACH PYALA"

(This drama will not be staged in Bombay again.)

Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 8 p.m.

Royal Opera House to be let on odd days. Apply to Aryan Electric Co., Opp. Portuguese Church Girgaum, Bombay 4. Tel. 24725.

A DOUBLE TREAT

FROM SATURDAY, the 29th April at the

MAJESTIC CINEMA

Girgaum.

PRABHAT CINETONE'S

SINHGAD

also showing a talkie of the recitals of the famous songs by the POPULAR POETS of Maharashtra.

(Recorded by Prabhat Cinetone)

NOTE IT IN YOUR DIARY

The CARLTON

LAST TWO SHOWS:
6-30 AND 10 P.M.

Your LAST Chance to see the most amazing picture ever conceived!

KARLOFF — THE UNCANNY

IN HIS CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT

"THE MUMMY"

INCONCEIVABLE! INCREDIBLE!! EERIE BEYOND ALL WORDS!!!

FROM TO-MORROW
THE STAR OF STARS

RAMON NOVARRO

IN HIS GRANDEST ROLE OF A COLLEGE HERO

"HUDDLE"

A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture.

THE PALACE

Byculla Rly. Station 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Maurice Chevalier, Jeanette McDonald in Paramount's Musical comedy.

ONE HOUR WITH YOU

Tuneful Song-Hits!
Next Attraction
ELISSA LANDI, LIONEL BARRYMORE
in Fox Stirring Drama
YELLOW TICKET.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
'Nagato Maru.	5901	30 April	4 May
x Tango Maru.	6893	29 April	13 May.
Suwa Maru	11000.	.....	16 May.
*Hankow Maru	4104	1 May	19 May
*Hakodate Maru	5303	3 May	17 May
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	†30 May
Tokiwa Maru	6972	18 May	31 May
Hakozaki Maru	10500	...	† 12 June

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo. † From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru	10500	10 May.	27 May
Katori Maru	10,000	25 May	12 June

Subject to Alteration without notice.

Passage Rates from Bombay.

PORTS	Single. 1st £	Single. 2nd £	Return 1st £	Return 2nd £
COLOMBO	7	5	—	—
SINGAPORE	19	12	30	—
HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	19	50	30
KOBE	25	22	50	30
YOKOHAMA	36	23	50	30

* Reduced Rates from Colombo to Europe.
* Summer and All year Round Trip fares from Orient to Pacific-Coast Ports.
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Cox's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
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Telegrams: "YUSEN."

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF.

COTTON BUSINESS.—We transact cotton business on behalf of our clients through the E. I. C. Association, Ltd., and the Mahajan Association. Our clients remain in touch with all the latest information from all Foreign Markets which help them to cover their bargains profitably.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening, midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE:—The Stering-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate. We receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS:—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay quotations anr expectation (Dharna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST.—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE

Further particulars from:—
COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU
181 Esmail Building, 1st Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone No. 24241.
Tel: "VANUSET."

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SPECULATIVE BUYING AND LIQUIDATION

Planting Delayed By Unfavourable Weather

OLD BULLS LIQUIDATE COTTON PURCHASES

Feeling Of A Temporary Reaction

Bombay, April 27.

On Thursday the New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part on speculative buying but reacted later later on Southern selling and liquidation. The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a decline of 14 points on heavy liquidation by old bulls but prices advanced 24 points from ing by speculative buying. The offerings were well absorbed and prices advanced 24 points from the opening level reaching the highest level for July delivery at 7.74. In the afternoon there was Southern selling which again depressed prices and the market closed irregular May delivery closing at a rise of one point while other options were 3 to 4 points lower. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 7.60c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 3 points at 7.44c.

BOMBAY SELLING.

The Liverpool cotton future market opened at a decline of one point with foreign buying meeting liquidation. Weakness in silver caused moderate selling by Bombay along with scattered liquidation. Steadiness of the market was mainly due to lower Sterling Exchange. The market closed unchanged to a rise of one point. Middling American spot cotton also closed unchanged at 5.41d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of one point. Egyptian cotton prices fluctuated within a narrow range and closed at a decline of one point to a rise of one point. The Alexandria cotton futures market was closed yesterday.

MARKET HEALTHY.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co state:—

Notwithstanding continued heavy realising on expectation of sterling being stabilised between 350 and 375 the market appears technically healthier in consequence of improved trade demand, which absorbed all speculative liquidation and Southern selling and it is reported the recent sellers have large rebuying orders under the market. As stated by our Liverpool friends yesterday and stabilisation of sterling will likely be under present level.

Most of the latest cables from America are very hopeful and though in respect of details they may be conflicting it must be remembered that any understanding reached between President Roosevelt and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald will not be announced in detail until further consultations between the two Governments. According to our information there is more concord between Britain and America and the aim of both appears to be to raise commodity prices. Pending a detailed announcement prices may fluctuate widely but we believe that prices will gradually work to a higher, level and advantage should be taken o all setbacks to effect purchases.

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. May Highest 7.57+11. Lowest 7.32—14.

N. Y. July Highest 7.74 (11.31 a. m.) Lowest 7-50 (at the opening)

Messrs. Jivatlal Purtapshi have received the following cable information from their Foreign Friends.

New York: General feeling in bullish. Advise purchases on weak spots. Cotton displaying resistance to May liquidation and profit taking.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends.

Liverpool. Buying less aggressive unless further new inflation measure. Looks lower. Cotton acting better than other commodities.

New York: Southern mills price fixing and fresh speculative buying absorbing liquidation of old longs. United States Government weekly weather report unfavourable. Planting delayed by unfavourable weather. Expect a temporary reaction but look for better prices later on.

New York, Southern selling. Liquidation. Trade buying.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

9-42 p m.: Trade absorbed light offerings. Weekly Government, Weather Report: Poor crop progress.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 26th inst. from their Liverpool friend Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Despite fair advance we feel better world outlook justifies further rise, Believe premium of Sakal likely to widen over American."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, April 26.

May 1933	7.47+.01
July 1933	7.60+.04
October 1933	7.81—.03
December 1933	7.96—.03
January 1934	8.03—.04
March 1934	8.19—.01
Middling Spot	7.60

NEW ORLEANS.

May	7.42+.02
July	7.60+.03
Middling Spot	7.44+.03

New York, 10-25 a.m.

May	7.36
July	7.54
October	7.74

NEW YORK: NOON CALL.

New York, April 26.

May	7.53
July	7.69
October	7.91

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, April 26.

Day's Receipts at all U.S Ports	Bales. 12.000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 26. 10-10 a.m. To-day's Quotations. Closing.

April 1933	——	5.17+.02
May 1933	5.14	5.16+.01
June 1933	——	5.15+.01
July 1933	5.15	5.15+.01
August 1933	——	5.15+.01
September 1933	——	5.15+.01
October 1933	5.15	5.16+.01
November 1933	——	5.17+.01
December 1933	——	5.19+.01
January 1934	5.19	5.19
February 1934	——	5.23+.01
March 1934	5.23	5.23+.01
April 1934	——	5.24+.01
Middling Spot	——	5.41

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 26.

May 1933 (Sakellaridis)	7.08
July 1933	7.18
October 1933	7.27
November 1933	7.33
January 1934	7.42
March 1934	7.50
April 1934	7.50
F.G.F Spot	7.46

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 26.

BROACH (Good Staple):—	
Fully Good	4.63
Fine	4.75
Superfine	4.87
OOMRA (No. 1 Staple):—	
Good	4.60
Superfine	4.76
Choice	4.90
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.91
Fine	4.01
Superfine	4.11
SCINDE:—	
Good	4.01
Fine	4.11
Superfine	4.21

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, April 26.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25

C. & F. Calcutta.

London, April 26.

May/June.

C. & F. Bombay.

Feb/Mar. per cwt 7/6 sellers May/June.

C. & F. Karachi.

Feb/Mar. per cwt 7/6 sellers May/June.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, April 62

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-7/16

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, April, 27.

The local market opened quiet but steady to-day with Broach J.A. delivery quoted at Rs. 186/-. There was scattered liquidation at the opening which depressed prices to Rs. 185/8 but there was increased short covering which caused a sharp rally and prices advanced to Rs. 187/-. Indian Cotton is now the cheapest in the world and although there are some who believe that the statistical situation of Indian Cotton being weak it is not worth buying while American cotton is given preferenee for purchases. It is true that the economically ruined agriculturists will sell cotton at any price but this does not mean that one can keep on selling short.

The Liverpool Market opened steadi at a rise of 4 points and later on further improvement of 6 points was registered. In the local Market Broach A/M delivery advanced to Rs. 188/- but selling by Japanese firms depressed prices. Quotations at 5-30 p. m. were as under:—

Broach A./M.	181 -
Broach J./A.	187/4
Oomra May	172/8
Oomra July	193
Bengal May	144/12
Bengal July	149/4

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, April 27.

Bengal Superfine	160
Bengal Fine	155
Bengal F.G.	150
Sindh-Punjab Fine	155
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	150
Wardha-Hingt Fine	182
Nagpur Savner Fine	183
Yeotmal Fine	176
Arvi Fine	177
Ellichpur Fine	176
Amraoti-Berar Fine	174
Khamgaon Fine	173
Mulkapur Fine	170
Khandesh Fine	170
Muthia F.G.	166
Jalna-Sailu F.G.	170
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	173
Ujjain-Shujaulpur F.G.	175
Broach F.G.	184
Punjab-American	195
Punjab-American mix	182
Cambodia	245
Miraj-Sangli	175
Compta Good	185
Bagalkot	175

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, April 27.

M. G.	Extra Supr.-fine.	Sup.	Fine.	F. G.	Good
Bengal U. P.	155	151	147	143	
Rajputana	152	149	146	143	
Panjab	151	148	145	142	
Oomra No. 3	178	176	174	171	...
Oomra No. 1	185	183	181	178	...
Oomra No. 2	181	179	177	174	...
Broach No. 2	186	184	182	180	
Punjab-Ame.	194	192	190	188	
Surat	228	226	224	222	
Rajpipla	226	224	222	220	
Navsari	235	233	231	228	

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, April 27.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	1,945	195.840
Central India	1,214	168,766
Barsi and Nagar	650	104,672
Hyderabad-Gaorani	285	47,264
Berar	2,055	422,426
Central Provinces	747	122,530
Total Oomras	6,896	1,061,498
Dhollera	4,079	128,491
N.-W. Provinces	....	6,613
Rajputana	299	53,904
Sind-Punjab	299	99,142
Broach	12,786	258,419
Coompta & Dharwar	704	41,121
Westerns-Northerns	413	38,036
Cocoanada	....	1
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	200	16,101
Persian	....	3,809
American	....	31,250
Egyptian & African	....	72,941
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	55
Total	25,676	1,838,391

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

Bombay, April 27.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st Sept. to 20th April. This year.
Europe	747	240,515
Japan & China	3,324	782,234
Coast Ports	....	10,057
Up-country by Rail	....	88,488
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	42,626
Total	4,071	1,163,920

WHEAT & LINSEED.

Bombay, April 27.

Wheat May	4	9	3
Wheat Sept.	4	11	6
Linseed May	5	8	6
Linseed Sept.	5	15	9

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, April 27.

B C RATE:—
T T and D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON BANKS:—
Selling T T and D D 1/6.
Selling T T 1/6 May-June.
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 July-Sept.
Buying T T 1/6 1/16.
Buying D D 1/6 1/16
Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/8 April-June.
NEW YORK:—
B C Rate T T 355.
Banks Selling T T 353.
Banks buying T T 348½.
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 663
Banks buying D D 663.
AMSTERDAM:—
Banks selling D D 63 3/4.
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 83. nominal.
Banks buying 60 days 77½ nominal.
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 92 1/4.
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 84 3/4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155.
JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 64.
BERLIN:—
Banks selling D D 111.
CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.79½ 26th instant.
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/16 27th instant.
Japan/London 1/2 5/8 27th instant.
London/Paris 87.50 26th inst.
London/Belgium 24.62 26th inst.
London/Switzerland 17.82 26th instant.
London/Italy 67.12 26th inst.
London-Berlind 8.57 26th inst.
London/Holland 8.57 26th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.34 26dth instant.
London/New York 3.80 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very steady.
Gold 25th inst. £5:19:0: 26th inst; £6:1:0:
Silver London Ready 25th inst: 20 7/16; 26th inst 18 1/2
Silver London Forward 25th inst. 20 1/2; 26th inst 18 9/16.
Silver New Dork Ready 25th 36: 26th instant 35 3/8.
London Discounts 3 Mos 25th inst. 5/8 p c: 26th inst. 9/16 p c;
London Discounts 6 Mos 25th inst. 7/8 p c.: 26th inst 7/8 p c.
Imperial Bank Rate 3½ p c: Bank of England Rate 2 p c.
Money:—Call 1 p c: 3 Mos 1 p c. 6 Mos 2 p c.
Tone:—Easy

NEW LOAN AT A PREMIUM

Bombay, April 27.

The New Loan, 3½ per cent 1947-50 was quoted to-day at a premium of about annas ten. Some small business is reported in this scrip privately and the general feeling is in favour of a further temporary increase in the premium.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, April 27.

The violent fluctuations recorded yesterday in the London Silver market will be recorded in the history of the White Metal. The prices were fixed in London at a decline of 1-15/16d. below previous closing owing extensive speculative unloading as there was no buyer. But later on there was unexpected buying at a rise of 1-1/4d. which is more surprising.

The present movement in Silver prices is mainly due American move to Mint Silver coins and willingness of America to accept Silver at a certain price against War-debts. This change in the attitude was followed by unbounded speculative activity and these speculative unloadings and buyings were mainly responsible for violent fluctuations in London.

The local Silver market ruled steady to-day being influenced by better advices from New York than expected. Shanghai Exchange was also steady.

The Gold market was steady today in sympathy with a rise of 2d. in London Gold price.

Ready Silver	58	11	0
Vaishakh	59	13	0
Jeth	59	7	0
Ready Gold	29	10	9
Vaishakh	29	10	0
Jeth	29	9	0

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, April 26.

Bank Bills 3 Months Market rate 0-1/2 per cent. to 0-9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 Months market rate 0-7/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 Months market rate 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 0-3/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days market loan 0-1/2 per cent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, April 27.

TAXABLES.

3 1/2 p.c. G.P. Notes	88-31-6
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	101
4 p.c. 1943 Bonds	101-10
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	100
4 1/2 p.c. 1934	102-8
5 1/2 p.c. 1933/40	107-9
5 p.c. 1939/44	106/3
5 p.c. 1940-43	106-7
5 p. c. 1935	104-2
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40	100-8
3 1/2 p.c. 1935 T.B	107-12

SHORT DATED

4 p.c. 1931-36 (Tax Free)	100-4
5 p.c. (Tax Free) 1933	100-2
5 p.c. 1929-47	100-0
3 p.c. 1933-36	101

TAXFREES

5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan	112-14
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 B D L	108.3

STATE LOANS.

5½ p.c. [illegible] Mysore Loan	110/0
5 p.c. 1965 Mysore	111/0

CORPORATION LOANS

Taxables.

4 p. c. F. T. 1974	94-8
4 p. c. M. Deb. 1974	94
5 p.c. [illegible] Deb. 1959	105/0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	115/8
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956	115/0
6½ p.c. B. I. T. 1937	108/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent. Paper opened 88/11 firmed up to 88/14 declined to 88/8 and again improved to 88/11. 4 per cent. 1960/70 was steady at Rs. 100.

LONDON METALS.

London, April 26.

	£
Copper Braziers	43
Yellow Metal	36-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	15
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	16
Tin English Ingots	164-3/4

LONDON PRODUCE

London, April 26.

Cottonseed Bombay. C. I. F. Hull, ton, No offers.

Castorseed, Bombay C. I. F. Hull ton, Apl./May sellers £9:15:0

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent ton Apl./May sellers £10:0:0.

LINSEED

London, April 26.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton Apl./May sellers £10:2:6.

Linseed La Plata, C. I. F. Hull ton Apl./May paid £8:10:0.

Linseed Bombay, (London) hull ton Apl./May sellers £10:5:0.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, April 26.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	13-1/4
Hongkong Shanghai Bank London Register	124-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	9-3/4 Nominal
National Bank of India	41-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	110-3/8
Conversion Loan	100-7/8
Rupee Paper	64
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	74-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	86
Indian Stock 4-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	107
Consols 2-1/2 p.c.	75-1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 p.c	100-3/8XD
Virtory Bonds 4 p.c.	105-7/8

LINSEED OIL

London, April 26.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. May Sellers 15-7-1/2.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt. Sept./Dec. sellers 16/9.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, April 27.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 27/2; Highest Rs. 27/2/6; Lowest Rs. 26/10: Closing Rs. 26/11.

Castorseeds Delivery September, Opening Rs. 28/14; Lowest Rs. 28/3/6; Closing Rs. 28/5.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 30/8; Lowest Rs. 30/4; Closing Rs. 30/5/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August, Opening Rs. 32/4; Highest Rs. 32/6; Lowest Rs. 32/1; Closing Rs. 32/5.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, April 27.

	Bales.
Khandesh	1,945
Central India	1,214
Barsi-Nugger	650
Hyderabad-Gaorani	285
Berar	2,055
Central Provinces	747
Dhollera	4,079
Rajputana	299
Sind-Punjab	299
Broach	12,786
Compta-Dharwar	704
Western-Northerns	413
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	200
	Cwts.
Wheat	22,354
Linseed	17,971
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	392
Gingellyseed	449
Poppyseed	113
Groundnuts	20,310
Castorseed	6,939
Rice	9,906
Myrabollams	3,020
Cottonseed	7,113
Gram	2,897
Joowar	1,298
Maize	10
Barley	532
Bajree	3,920
	Tons.
Coal	1,225

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Longs Realising Profits On Mill Shares

TATA STEEL SHARES STEADY

Bombay, April 27.

The local share market ruled easy to-day on heavy long liquidation in mill shares. The market was expecting every day further protection to the textile industry but the delay in the announcement caused some disappointment to weak holders. The market was overbought but to-day's liquidation will improve the technical situation. There may be further liquidation in the near future resulting in further declines but the improved speculative will ultimately induce many buyers. Tata Steel Shares ruled very steady despite general weakness Ordinary Shares were placed at Rs. 50/10 while Dfds. were higher than yesterday at Rs. 207/4. Bombay Dyeing shares show a fall of Rs. 15/ and Century Mills declined Rs. 19/ Fazals also lost Rs. 3/ Cement Shares were quiet at a decline of Rs. 1/4 to Rs. 2/8 Bombay Burma Shares also ruled easy and prices declined Rs. 10/.

ACTIVE SHARE AT A VLANCE.

Bombay, April 27.

Dyeing 812: 795: 90
Century 256: 62: 55: 50-10
Colaba 88-12
Crescent 61-14
Fazal 385: 71: 81: 67
Indore 373: 72
Nagpur 346: 38: 42: 37
New Great 148: 42
Pearl 185: 77: 81: 77
Simplex 101: 98-2
Swadeshi 257: 553
Burma 505: 496: 500: 490
Hydro. 156: 148-2
Tram 133-2: 31-14: 32-3: 31-14
Deb. 205: 7: 209: 3: 198
Tata Ord. 51-2: 4: 50-12: 51-2: 50-14: 50-4
Bundi 24-12: 10: 8
Katni 276: 75: 82
Indian Cement 72: 66: 67: 65
Kohinoor 180: 75: 77: 73
Steamer 282-82

TEXTILE SECTION.

Bombay, April 27.

Bombay Dyeing	790
Ahmedabad Advance	335
Apollo Mills	0-12
Century	250-10
Central India	337-8
Colaba	88-12
Crescent	61-14
Dawn Mills	472/8
E.D. Sassoon	4-6
Elphinstone	2
Ibrahim Pabaney	101-4
Edward Sassoon	10-0
Finley	95.0
Fazulbhoy	367-8
Gokak	131-4
Hindustan	1702/8
Indian Mfg.	1530
Indian Bleaching	200
Indore-Malwa	372-8
Kastoorchand	7-8
Khatau	90
Kohinoor	173-2
Lakshmi	912-8
Morarjee	480
Model Nagpore	72/8
Mysore	100/3
New City	36-0
New Great	142-8
Pearl	177-8
Phoenix	347-8
Premier	0-8
Sholapur	3360
Do. Deb. (94 F.P.)	99-4
Sassoon Silk	43/8
Swan	56/4
Simplex	98-2
Swadeshi	253-2
Tata Mills	17
Vishnu	1650

HYDRO ELECTRIC SECTION

Ahmedabad Electric	127-8
Andhra Valley	1406-4
Andhra Valley Pref.	1185
Bombay Tram Ordy.	131-14
Bombay Tram Pref.	76-0
Surat Electric	55
Karachi Electric	180/10
Suburban Electric	139/6
Tata Power Ordy.	990
Tata Hydro Ord.	148-2
Tata 8 p.c. Deb.	111-14
Tata Power pref.	1260

MISCELLANEOUS SECTION

Alcock Ashdown	186-4
Br. Burma Petrol	3-4
Bombay Burma Old	490-10
Bombay Burma New	171-4
Bombay Steamer	283-12
Bombay Telephone	77-12
Belapur Sugar	181-14
Indian Radio Ordy.	360
Indian Radio def	350
Indian Merchantile	38/8
McKenzies	90/10
New India Assurance	23-12
Jupiter Insurance	11/8
Oriental Insurance	2955
Vulcan Insurance	7-8
Fort Canning	660-0
Scindia Steam	12-7
Tata Construction	63-11
Tata Iron & S. Ordy.	50-4
Tata Defd.	198-2
Tata 2nd Pref.	81-8
1st Pref.	151/4
Tata Oil	16-4

RAILWAY SECTION.

Ahmedabad Prantij	782/8
Amritsar Patti Oil	111
Central Provinces	83
Dhond Baramati	80-8
Guzerat	60-8
Hoshiarpur Doab	77
Larkhana	76-0
Mandra Bhop	73
Mymensing Rebate	79-0
Do. Gtd.	80-0
Pachora Jamner	57-0
Sara Sirajgunj	81-4
Sialkot Narowal	88-4
Sind Light	41
Tapty Valley	692/8
Upper Sind Light	86/12

BANK SECTION.

Bank of India	101-0
Baroda Bank	83/8
Bombay Provincial	56-0
Central Bank	21-14
Eastern Bank	65-0
Imperial Bank F.P.	1235
Imperial Bank P.P.	300
Union Bank	4-7

CEMENT SECTION.

Bundi Cement	21-8
Gwalior Cement	67-8
Indian Cement	265
Katni Cement Ordy.	272-8
Katni Cement Def	1007-8
Okha Cement	108XD
Punjab Cement Ordy.	14-14
Punjab Cement Pref.	13/2
Shahabad	280
Shivrajpur	18
United Cement	86-12

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—May 285 July 270 October 251.

Bombay — Liverpool:— Broach A./May (180)—Liverpool May 5.16 Rs 44 3/4 at Exchance 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A./May (180)—New York May 7.47) Rs. 38 3/4 at 3.79 1/2 Cross Rate.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, April 27.

F. P. Bales.	1932-33	1931-32.
Receipts to date 26-4-33	7789000	9394000
Receipts Yesterday 26-4-33	12000	33000
Exports to date 26-4-33	6504000	7400000
Stock at Ports 21-4-33	423400	4138000
Stock Interior Towns 21-4-33	1773000	1747000
Stock Liverpool 21-4-33	825000	853000
Visible Supply 21-4-33	8478000	8458000
Quantity in Sight 21-4-33	1100000	13879000
Quantity out of Sight 21-4-33	9988000	10619000

LONDON RUBBER

London, April 26.

Smoked sheets standard ribbed lb. spot Sellers 2-11/32.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, April 26.

Spot Silver 35 1/4—3/4 c.
May Delivery 35.35—65 c.
Tone:—Firm.

WHEAT BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, April 26.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Parcels 21/ June Sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels 20/3 April Sellers
Wheat South Australian Parcels 24/3 April paid and Sellers.

LONDON SILVER

London, April 26.

Market: Small business. Market decline on Americans speculative selling.

Spot	18-1/2
Forward	18-9/16

LONDON GOLD

London, April 26.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6:1:0

NEW YORK SILVER.

New York, April 26.

Spot Silver	35 1/4—3/4c.
May Delivery	35.35—65c.

Tone:—Firm.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Ex. Godown.

Bombay, April 27.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready, Rs. 315 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 34 lbs., Rs. 20.

Cocoanut Cake Ready, Rs. 77 per ton

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.
April 27
Rahmani, Wheeler, Jeddah via Karachi
Birk, Ellengian, Bassein
City of Leicester, Jones, Liverpool
Ellora, Beytaugh, Karachi
Bandra, Rankine, Busreh
Rajputana, Headlam, London

DEPARTURES
April 27
Rezwani, Savage, Calcutta
Britannia, Munro, Liverpool
Havre Maru, Stern, Karachi
Hankow Maru, Hijaki, Porebunder.
April 28
Vasna, Partridge, Busreh
City of Oran, James, Calcutta

LOADING
April 27
Steamer Varsova for Busreh
Steamer Bandra for Busreh
Steamer Mooltan for London

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Rajputana: The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Rajputana, arrived in harbour on Thursday from London, with the outward mails of the 13th instant, a general cargo and 91 passengers.

S S Rahmani: The T M Company's steamer Rahmani, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Jeddah, via Karachi and Bhavnagar, with a general cargo.

S S Birk: The Scindia S N Company's steamer Birk arrived in harbour on Thursday from Bassein, with a cargo of rice and paddy.

S S City of Leicester: The K N Company's steamer City of Leicester, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Ellora: The B I S N Company's steamer Ellora, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Bandra: The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Rizwani: The T M Company's steamer Rizwani, sailed on Thursday for Calcutta, with ballard.

S S Britannia: The Graham T Company's steamer Britannia, sailed on Thursday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Havre Maru: The O S K steamer Havre Maru, sailed on Thursday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Hankow Maru: The L Edward Ltd. steamer Hankow Maru sailed on Thursday for Porebunder, with same bottom cargo of sugar.

S S Vasna: The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, will sail to-day for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Oran: The F F Campbell Company's steamer City of Oran, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, April 27
1 City of Oran, 4778 Rangoon, 28-4 F F Campbell and Co.
5 Brittania, 5281, U Kingdom, 27|4 Graham Tdg. Co.
6 Birk 2178 Rangoon. 29-4 Scindia S N Co.
7 Havre Maru 3450 Karachi, 27|4 O. S. Kaisha.
11 C/ Barcelona 3525 Karachi, 1/5, K. Nixon & Co.
14 Takliwa 3742 E. Africa, 3|5 M M & Co.
15 Taunenfels 1758 Hamburg 304 L. Edwards Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Kate 3158. Rotterdam 1-5 Strauss and Co.
2 Jalavihar 3381, Rangoon 29-4 Scindia S N Co.
3 Bamora 1870 P. Gulf 26-4 M. M and Co.
4 Vasna 2043 Busrah 27|4 M M & Co.
5 Victoria Marie (late Africana), 836, M'Coast 26/4 Merchant S N Co.
6 Oostcappelle 348 M'Coast 28|4, Merchant S N Co.
8 Pandit 3199 Rangoon 30|4 T Morrison & Co.
9 Heijin Maru, 2719, Japan 30/4, M M & Co.
10|11 Winkfield, 3194 Calcutta, 29|4 M M & Co.
14 Jalavijaya 2297 Karachi 29-4 Scindia S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Jehangir, 2157 Red Sea Ports, 28/4, T Morrison & Co.
C/R Riswani 3306 Calcutta 27-4 T Morrison and Co.
D|E Hankow Maru 2524 Pore Bunder 27|4 L. Edwards Ltd.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Kaiser-i-Hind 4|5 P & O S N Co.
Behar 5|5 P & O S N Co.
Corfu 11|5 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH
Durenda, 29|4 M M & Co.
Warfield 20/5, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL
Elysia 29-5 Graham T Co.
Clan Stuart 29|4 J F Co.
City of Liecester 28|4 K N Co.
Murtha, 5|5 K N Co.
Clan Macnair 13|5 J F Co.
Clan Ranold 18|5 J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG
Birkenfels, 274, L Edwards Ltd.
Grootkerk, 1715, L Edwards Ltd.
Wartenfels, 2715 L Edwards Ltd.
Trantenfels 1|5, L Edwards Ltd

FROM ANTWERP.
Tejinka 3|5 L Edwards Ltd.
Taiwan 19|5 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.
Arabia 4|5 M Italiana.
City of Lincoln 14/5, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM NEW YORK
Weirbank 27/5 F F Campbell and Co.
Sawokla 8|5 L Edwards Ltd.
Yomachichi 8|6 L Edwards Ltd.
City of Kimberley 5|5 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE
Mirzapore, 6|5 P & O S N Co.
Alipore, 31|5 P & O S N Co.
Tango Maru 29/4 N Y Kaisha.
Hakodate Maru 3/5 N Y Kaisha.
London Maru 9/5 O S Kaisha.
Allas Maru 24/5 O S Kaisha.
Bhutan 14|5 P & O S N Co.
Tokiwa Maru 19|5 N Y Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Tergutea 28|4 L T Co.

FROM BRISBANE.
Mar[illegible] & O. S. N. Co.
Strathaird 15|5 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN
Kenya. 6|5. M M & Co.
Tarea 20/5, M M & Co.
Karanja, 5/6, M M & Co.

FROM JAVA.
India 1|5 M Italiana.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.
Mooltan, 30/4, P & O S N Co.
Rajputana, 6/5, P & O S N Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Largestea N F L T Co.

FOR HULL.
Kate, 30/4, Strauss & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Tanenfels, 30-4 L Edwards Ltd.

FOR BUSRAH.
Bandra 3/5 M M and Co.
Varsova 4/5 M M and Co.

FOR KOBE
Heijin Maru 30/4 M M and Co.

FOR JEDDAH.
Jehangir 28/4 T M Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Subedar 29/4 T M & Co.
Birk 29/4. S S N Co
Jalavihar 29/4 S S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA,
Winkfield 29|4 M M & Co.
Hatipara NF, M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Takliwa 3|5 M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Hankow Maru 26-4-33
S S Jehangir 26-4-33

EXPORTS
April 27

S S Mooltan for Gibraltar: 1 bale cotton carpets T Purshram; 1 bale cotton carpets H Valiram; 2 cases brassware Moolchand and Co.

S S Tannenfels for Hamburg: 124 bags mustardseed 280 bags poppyseed A Govindji; 90 bags dill seed 84 bags kang grain M Bhuta and Co; 160 bags casein Indian Produce Export Co; 40 bags ginger A P Gupta; 60 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 112 baes cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp: 2000 bags ground nut oil cakes A R Oomerbhoy; 114 bags kang grain T S Thadani and Sons; 54 bales cotton fly S Trikamlal and Co.

For Rotterdam: 1280 bags linseed oil cakes A R Oomerbhoy; 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros

For Gothenburg: 25 bales cotton fly L O Vora; 10 cases cardamoms A P Gupta.

For Bremen: 150 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Britannia for Liverpool: 2550 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Heijin Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw Nissho Co Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka: 200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.
April 27

S S President Pierce, Agents F F Campbell and Co from San Francisco: 100 cases fruits; 22 cases drugs.

From Kobe: 2055 cases fruits; 40 cases cotton goods; 25 cases razor goods.—

From Manila: 101 cls ropes.

From Singapore: 150 bundles sandal wood logs; 620 bags sago flour; 782 bags rattans; 2490 bags betelnuts; 78 bags nutmegs; 150 bags pine apples; 38 bags gum benzamin.

From Penang: 160 bags betelnuts; 120 slabs tin; 305 bundles pearl taploca.

From Colombo: 300 casks tallow.

S S Winkfield Agents M M and Co from Bassein: 35945 bags rice.

From Tuticorin: 20 bales cotton yarn.

From Aleppey: 67 cases tea; 185 crts cotton wood battens.

From Calicut: 104 jottas coir rope; 50 jottas coir yarn; 69 bags dry ginger.

From Talicherry: 105 bags pepper.

S S Subadar Agents T Morrison and Co from Tjlatjap: 3968 bags sugar.

From Probolingo: 519 bags sugar.

From Pasoroceen: 1811 bags sugar.

From Sourbaya: 8229 bags sugar.

S S Naldera Agents M M and Co from London: 120 cases provision; 70 cases O'stores; 29 cases soap; 85 cases whisky.

From Cherante: 415 cases brandy.

From Basle: 37 drums aniline colour.

From Hamburg: 53 cases hinges.

From Zurich: 90 cases cotton goods with silk embroidery

From Marseilles: 50 cases castor oil; 177 cases mineral water; 275 cases soap; 300 cases brandy.

From Taragova: 100 bags almonds.

From Gibraltar: 23 cases wine.

Frdm Aden: 18 bags gum falap falsp; 10 bags gum chuna.

COTTON OUTLOOK

Purchase New Crop Broach At Rs. 200

Bombay, April 27.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. in their weekly report issued today advise purchases of Broach A.M. 1934 delivery around Rs. 200. The report is as under:—

During the last week all markets in America have been affected by the daily large fluctuations in the value of the dollar in ratio to other currencies. As is usual in times like the present most of the transactions have been on account of speculative elements, who have been endeavouring gauge what will be the effect on values of the conversations which have been taking place between the two leaders of the American and British Governments. What has been taking place is only preliminary to the meeting of the World Economic Conference, which it is suggested should commence its sittings on 12th June. At that time all the important countries of the world will be asked to send delegates, as the many problems to be discussed naturally affect everyone. What has taken place so far has introduced into many markets a feeling of hopefulness for the future, but as few effective remedies of the world's many difficulties can be attained until after the deliberations of the World Conference, so far there are few signs of any real improvement in trade conditions in the immediate future. We are of opinion that the present bullish enthusiasm will probably subside during the next few weeks. It will have been observed that the upward movement in values has been confined largely to America, almost entirely due to the depreciated value of the dollar. We see little evidence of any improvement in trade conditions, and until this should take place it is difficult to advise purchases of a commodity like cotton of which the supply is very large. The cables have been so busy broadcasting the doings at Washington that we are not in a position to give any report about the progress of the new cotton crop the sowings of which should now be about completed.

DULL MARKET.

In Bombay we have had a very dull and uninteresting market. Over the week prices are about unchanged. Export demand has been very poor. The Indian Textile Industry still awaits some announcement from the Government of India regarding further protection against Japanese competition. Until something is done in this connection we cannot expect any fresh demand for locally made cloth and yarn. Practically all of the Broach crop has now been marketed and what is unsold has been stored and hedged in the July/August contract. Until the demand for this cotton improves this contract must act heavily. Our Southern crops are now being marketed. The crops in the extreme south are satisfactory in quality but the same cannot be said of the Western and Coomptha district crops. In staple the quality is the poorest we have seen for many years and most of this cotton will be unsultabe for the uses to which it is usually put. We warn all our clients to be most careful of what they buy in these districts as it will be difficult to dispose of such cotton.

Trading in Broach for April/May 1934 will be permitted from Monday. 1st May. We recommend purchases of this contract around or under Rs. 200 per candy.

DEAL ONLY IN SWADESHI

Mrs. Munshi's Exhortation To Merchants

BOMBAYITES' LACK OF ENTHUSIASM DEPLORED

An exhortation to the merchants of Bombay to deal only in Swadeshi cloth and to the people to buy swadeshi as a patriotic duty was made by Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, in declaring open the new Swadeshi wholesale and retail shop of Lal Mills, Ahmedabad, at Cavel Street, Kalbadevi, Bombay, on Thursday morning.

The function was witnessed by a large number of cloth merchants and brokers, and among those present were Mr. Shivbhai T. Patel, General Sales Manager of Lal and Manek Chauk Mills, Ahmedabad, and Mr. C. Parekh, Advertisement Manager, Bombay.

VARIETY DISPLAY

Attractively displayed in the shop were a large variety of cloth of finer counts including shirtings, voils, coatings, beautiful printed material, embroidered sarees, dhotis, handkerchiefs and other textiles.

Mr. Popatlal Gandhi, a partner of the local shop, in requesting Mrs. Munshi to declare the shop open, said that inspite of trade depression and foreign competition, the Lal and Maneck Chauk Mills of Ahmedabad were showing steady progress. The local shop was started with the object of making available for Bombay consumption superior types of cloth at rates which the poor people could afford.

PLEA FOR SWADESHI

Mrs. Munshi said that it gave her great pleasure to declare open one more swadeshi shop in Bombay, and expressed the hope that before long every shop in the country would be converted into a swadeshi shop. She was sorry to observe that the people of Bombay did not appear to be so enthusiastic about Swadeshi as they were two years ago. She exhorted every patriotic merchants to deal only in swadeshi and every patriotic Indian to buy swadeshi.

The local shop of the Lal Mills is owned by Mr. Champaklal Gandhi and partners.

PREVENTING CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

Bombay Society Prosecutes Over 1,400 Persons

During the month of March last the Bombay Society for prevention of Cruelty to animals employed in all 44 Agents, of these, three were on sick leave, two were employed for office and hospital work and two were working at Bandra.

The 37 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,455 cases during the month. In 1239 cases accused were fined more or less.

Hundred and ninety-two animals were treated as out-patients gratis by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors at the Society's dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the Police.

The two Agents appointed at Bandra prosecuted 15 cases of cruelty and convictions were obtained in 14 cases and fines aggregating to Rs. 28/- were imposed, the accused in the other case was acquitted.

DRINK TEST FOR MOTORIST

Asked To Touch His Toes But Turned Somersault Instead

A fine of £10 was imposed on Richard T. Power, of Wigan, for being in charge of a motor-car while under the influence of drink. Power pleaded guilty.

Evidence was given that Power was seen outside a theatre leaning against the door of his car, the lights of which were not switched on. A policeman drew his attention to this, and Power reached for the switch but lost his balance and fell over the front seat of the car. A doctor at the police station asked him to bend down and touch his toes, but doing so he lost his balance and turned a somersault on the floor.

For the defence it was stated that Power went into the cocktail bar at the theatre, and after having a large whisky and soda felt queer. He was offered another drink and told if he would take that it would put him right. He had a clean record, and he undertook not to get in that condition again.

Power's licence was not suspended.

RATIONALISM GAINS GROUND

Association Expresses Sympathy For German Jews At Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting and Dinner of the Rationalist Association of India took place at the Taj Mahal Hotel on April 25 under the presidentship of Dr. G. V. Deshmukh. The report of the work done disclosed that despite troubled times, the Association has prospered and is attracting members from all over India. "Reason", the official publication of the R. A., has done valuable propaganda, and is appreciated by a large circle of readers.

A resolution was passed sympathising with the Jews, who have been victimized by the Nazis in Germany. Many prominent Jews attended the meeting. Mr. S. Megherian moved the resolution which was seconded by Dr. C. L. D'Avoine. The mover in a telling speech explained the genesis of Anti-Semitism in Europe, and showed how for centuries the poor Jews have been shamefully and cruelly oppressed for no other reason except that they were Jews.

Dr. D'Avoine also spoke in the same vein and drew a lurid picture of the pogroms in Russia during the Czarist regime.

An amendment to the resolution by Mr. M. A. Somjee, to include other oppressed parties in Germany such as the Socialists, Communists, and Catholics, was opposed by Dr. A. Erulker, who rightly pointed out that though it is true that other parties were unjustly treated in Germany, the case of the Jews was exceptional. The soil for this unreasonable hatred and intolerance had been prepared for centuries by bigotry and fanaticism encouraged by Christian priests. The original resolution was then passed amidst acclamation.

About seventy members and their guests sat down to dinner after the meeting, and spent a couple of pleasant hours together. Most of the leading doctors and prominent citizens were among this band of intellectuals.

CHOLERA AND PLAGUE SUBSIDE

Improvement In Bombay Presidency's Health

The health conditions in the Bombay Presidency. For the week ended April 22nd were as under:

Cholera:—The Presidency cholera:—The Presidency cholera figures for the week are 171 attacks and 78 deaths against 273 attacks and 105 deaths in the previous week. Ahmednagar district reported 94 attacks and 42 deaths against 225-88 in the prebious week; Sholapur 30-12 against 17-8; Poona 27-10 against 7-3 and East Khandesh 20-14 against 20—5 other districts continued to be free.

The special medical officers appointed on cholera duty in Ahmednagar and Sholapur districts and the medical officers in charge dispensaries concerned visited affected villages, treated the patients and adopted necessary preventive measures to check further spread of the disease.

PLAGUE.

In the presidency proper there were in all 149 attacks and 144 deaths against 204-150 in the previous week. The returns by districts including town circles were as follows:—Belgaum 44 attacks and 35 deaths against 92-72; Bijapur 39-26 against 32-20; Satara 30-27 against 9-17; Kanara 14-5 against 5-3; Dharwar 13-12 against 37-17; Poona 2-2 against 6-6; Sholapur 2-3 against 6-5; Kaira 2-1 against 7-1 and Bombay city 3-3 against 2-3.

SMALL-POX.

The following is the extent of the prevalence of small-pox in the presidency by districts including town circles during the week: Ratnagiri 303 attacks and 10 deaths; Sholapur 186-40; Kolaba 155-11; Poona 78-9; Satara 72-8; Ahmednagar 57-1; Thana 40-2; Kanara 26-9; Dharwar 22-1; Belgaum 20-3; Surat 9-5; Bijapur 9-0; Nasik 5-1; Bombay Suburban 3-0; Karachi 50-16; Hyderabad 18-5; Larkhana 22-5; Nawabshah 46-4; Sukkur 36-6; Upper Sind Frontier 8-1; Dadu 28-2; Thar and Parkar 18-0; and Bombay city 115-65. Total 1,326 attacks and 204 deaths against 1,055-208 in the previous week

Owing to the continued prevalence of small-pox in the city, the Sholapur municipality arranged for the installation of an electric frigidaire to store vaccine for prompt supply to vaccinators. Magic lantern lectures on small-pox were delivered and leagets regarding the same were distributed. An attempt is also being made to push on primary and revaccination work through the agency of school teachers and mill authorities.

INFLUENZA.

Two deaths from influenza were reported from Bombay city during the week and Bijapur district had 4 attacks and 3 deaths.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

One death from cerebro-spinal fever was reported from Bombay city during the week.

MALARIA.

The two medical officers appointed on antimalarial duty in the Kanara district visited 16 villages and treated 78 persons. Of these 58 were treated for malaria. The number of children examined for spleen was 39 and 7 of them were found with enlarged spleen.

The medical officer on malaria duty working in the Poona district visited 6 villages and treated 123 persons. Of these 94 were for malaria. The number of children examined for spleen was 87 and 75 of these were found with enlarged spleen.

WORKERS CALL FOR UNITY

Appeal To Leaders To Sink Differences

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union a largely attended meeting of the mill-workers was held on the Lalbaug Maidan on Wednesday evening when speeches were delivered by a number of working class leaders urging the immediate necessity of bringing about unity amongst the different groups working amongst the textile workers of Bombay..

The presence of a large number of lathi police under a sergeant was a novel feature of the meeting which attracted a large crowd. Comrade G. L. Kandalkar the president of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union presided and Messrs. Mhapankar, V. R. Karnik, Gaikwad, Abdul Razak, V. H. Joshi and others addressed the meating.

The speakers referred to the concerted offensive opened by the Bombay Mill-owners against the living standards of the textile workers and pointed out how the employers were taking advantage of the internal differences prevailing amongst the workers.

It was pointed out those followed separatist tactics to-day were the enemies of the working class and were objectively helping the mill-owners. The speakers drew attention to the Platform of Unity prepared by the G.K.U. and to the initiative taken by the union for bringing about unity. They appealed to the workers to insist upon their leaders to sink their differences and to unite in the face of the common danger threatening all the textile workers.

STRIKERS URGED TO HOLD ON

A meeting of the Bombay Cotton Mill strikers was held in the morning on 26th instant on the Kalachawki Maidan under the presidentship of Mr. G. L. Kandalkar. Mr. Mhapankar and others addressed the meeting urging upon the strikers to continue their strike till all their demands were granted. The workers are firm in their resolve to fight till the last.

DON'T PERSECUTE HELPLESS JEWS

M.P.s Appeal To Hindenburg Not To Let Germany's Name Be Tarnished

Sir Philip Dawson, M. P., and Mr Patrick J. Hannon, M. P., have sent a letter to Field Marshal von Hindenburg, President of the German Republic, in which they state that they have taken a deep interest in the promotion of friendship with Germany for the past twelve years, and add:

The recent action of your Government towards the Jewish community has created a profound sensation of disappointment in the minds of the friends of Germany throughout Great Britain, and we are bound to conclude that this feeling will be universal in all parts of the British Empire.

We earnestly appeal to your Excellency to take such action as may commend itself to you through your Government to bring to an end as speedily as possible the attacks upon the Jewish people and restore to them their rights of German citizenship.

It would be a sad day for the German name throughout the world if it became identified with the cruelty and persecution of a helpless minority of its own people. We feel so deeply the danger of a serious blow to the good understanding of our two nations that we regard the action we now take as an imperative national duty.

REAL ENGLISH BEEF TEA

For hundreds of years now no finer body-builder and tonic has been known than real Beef Tea. It is a drink which even an invalid can digest and enjoy—a food of unrivalled concentrated value—a tonic to restore you and give you fresh energy for the daily tasks.

Wincarnis Beef Cubes are made from the finest beef and have the real beef tea flavour. You will enjoy a cup made with water or milk at any time of day. It is so easy and delightful to take, and there can be no finer or more nourishing food.

Wincarnis Beef Cubes also beef cubes are rich in Vitamin 'A,' the essential body-building Vitamin without which you can never be in good health.

Buy a tin to-day and try for yourself a cup of this delicious beef tea.

Messrs. Cama, Norton & Co., 23, Medows Street, Bombay, have a limited supply of samples. Apply early for these.

What's happened to the Clothes Problem?

We recently decided to look into the Problem of Men's Clothes. We started out investigation — and then found there wasn't any problem! The completeness and variety of the Edsu range of fabrics leaves no problem worth mentioning... and their very moderate prices have even solved the awful Money Problem! Just look!

Shirts become easy, with Edsu Shirtings in many nice designs for the office, and special cellular weaves for sports, at only As. 6/9 to As. 10/3 a yard! Their smartness is dhobie-proof, too — Edsu colours are all fast. They also have complete Shirts, with two collars and double cuffs, or sports neck and long or short sleeves—all very moderately priced.

And Edsu have some fine cool Suitings specially made to keep their smartness through many washings. Prices? from as little as As. 9/9 a yard. You'll like their special mercerised finish, too!

You will sleep with positive distinction in Edsu pyjama materials, plain or attractively striped, from As. 6/9 a yard. (Or complete pyjamas from Rs. 3-4!)

Look round any Edsu shop. You'll find we've abolished not only the clothes problem but the linen problem, too, with sheets, towels, tablecloths and so forth, at prices you'll find hard to believe but easy to pay!

EDSU Fabrics

BOMBAY SHOPS
67, Esplanade Road, Fort (Opp. Bombay Club)
9, Forbes Street, Fort
Miranda House, Supari Bagh Road, Parel
Victoria Gardens Road, Byculla
378, Girgaum Road, Thakurdwar

POONA SHOPS:
East Street (Opposite Muratore's)
Laxshmi Road, City

For samples and mail orders, write
Dept. B.C. 40 P. O. Box 168, Bombay

HYDROCELE

Provakai Oil Rs. 2. The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and removes size and weight soon. A single trial will convince KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A. Kanchrapara (Bengal).

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Vaishak Shud 4, 1989.
Muslim—Moharrum 2, 1352.
Parsi—Avan 24, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 12m.
Sunset—7h. 0m.
Hightide—1-18, 14-18.
Lowtide—7-20, 20-08.

PHASES OF THE MOON—First Quarter 3rd May, 4h. 9m. a. m Ful. Moon 10th May. 3h. 34m. a m. Last Quarter 16th May 6h. 20m. p.m.

SATURDAY, April 29.

Results of Intermediate Examination in Science, University Hall, 3 p.m.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY:—The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College, Library to-day (Friday), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

FOUND.—A Third Class Quarterly Season Ticket between Churchgate and Vile Parle has been found. The owner may take delivery of the same from the Office of the "Chronicle."

LECTURE CANCELLED:—Owing to his sudden departure for Calcutta, the public lecture of Swami Gunatitananda of the Ramkrishna Mission on "God Consciousness" will not be delivered at the Blavatsky Lodge Theosophical Society, to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m.

SCHOOL OF MARATHI JOURNALISM:—Mr. D. K. Ketkar, Editor and Journalist, of the "Prabhat" writes to say that his class of Journalism (In Marathi) commenced its courses from Thursday, (27th April).

"COSMIC SOUL AND INDIVIDUAL SOUL":—Swami Gunatitananda will lecture publicly in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (French Bridge, Chowpati) to-day, (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on "Cosmic Soul and Individual Soul." The lecture is open to the public.

DR. Z. AHMAD'S LECTURE:—Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad, ex-Pro.-Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University will deliver a public lecture on "Examinations" in the Lecture Theatre, the University South Wing to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m., when Mr. H. Hamill, Principal of the Elphinstone College will preside.

THE CAPITOL

Bombay's Leading Talkie House

LAST NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Two Great Stars in a Drama of Power and Thrills!

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AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Marie DRESSLER
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BOOKING IS NOW OPEN

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE:—"Week Ends Only." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR:—"They Just had to Get Married." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS:—"Zaheri Sanp" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"Faithless" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON:—"Puran Bhakta" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON:—"Mummy" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE:—"The Sign of the Cross." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
WEST-END:—Vagabond Prince' Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY:—"Arms and the Man" Daily at 6.30 and 10 p. m
PALACE TALKIES:—"One Hour With You." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE:—"Naksha-E-Sulemani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
KRISHNA CINEMA:—"Lanka-Dahan" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m.—Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
12.0 noon.—Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m.—Selection of European Gramophone Records.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
5-30 p.m.—European Programme. Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema.
6-30 p.m.—News available Indian Programme Homii Sisters
7-30 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds Wheat Stock Exchange and other Market Prices
8-15 p.m.—Empire Relay.
9-15 p.m.—News In Hindi New York Opening Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates, Weather Report and News Bulletin, Film Chat By The Picturegoer.
9-45 p.m.—Rossetti and His Taj Mahal Hotel Dance Orchestra. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel.
11-00 p.m.—God Save The King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—The Week Abroad, a talk by Mr. Wickham Steed.
7-30 p.m.—A Musical programme, with illustrations by Sir Walford Davies.
8-00 p.m.—Concert by the Portland String Quartet.
3-45 p.m.—Concert by the Northern Studio Orchestra.
9-45 p.m.—Dance Music by Geraldo and his Orchestra, followed by Al Collins and his Orchestra, ralayed from the Savoy Hotel, London.
10-30 p.m.—Gramophone records.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION:—A special meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will held at the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Choypatty, to-day (Friday) at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.), to express our deep sense of sorrow at the sad and untimely death of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., the Donor of our Union Library.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The Outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of the 20th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

The O. S. K. steamer "London Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on April 26, and is due to arrive in Bombay on May 9 via Belawan Deli and Colombo.

AT-HOME TO B. P. MEHTA:—The President and the Members of the Bombay Glass Bangle Merchants' Association were At-Home last Saturday (April 22), to Mr. Burjorji Pestonji Mehta, the retiring Hon. Secretary of the Association on the eve of his departure from Bombay. Mr. Mehta's services to the Association were highly eulogized, and was presented with an Address and a gold Watch and Chain. A group photo was taken. The function terminated after refreshment.

SECOND "HARIJAN DAY":—The Servants of Untouchables Society, Santa Cruz will observe the 2nd Anti-Untouchability Day on Sunday (30th April), as follows:—The Committee will visit the Harijan locality at Chunabathi at 3 p.m. and distribute clothes among the students of the Night School. A programme of Bhajans by Harijans, and Garbas has been arranged in the compound of Sheth Bhabanji's Bungalow, Juhu Road, at 8-30 p.m.

HEALTH AND MATERNITY EXHIBITION

Another Special Day For Ladies

Exclusive Programme Fixed For To-day

Under the auspices of the Parsi Ambulance and Nursing Divisions of the St. John Ambulance Brigade, Overseas, a Health; Maternity and Infant Welfare Exhibition is being held from the 22nd to 30th April 1933 (both days inclusive) at the Lady Willingdon Building of the Parsi Ambulance Division, opposite the Elphinstone High School, Dhobitalao.

To-day, (Friday) has been specially reserved for ladies for the second time, as many had to go away disappointed owing to heavy rush, on Monday last, which was reserved for ladies only.

Mrs. Dinbai D. N. Khandalawalla, wife of Mr. D. N. Khandalawalla, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate has kindly consented to preside. The programme in the Hall will commence at 5-30 p.m.

Stalls bearing exhibits on malaria, tuberculosis, plague, general diseases, maternity, Infant Welfare stove dangers and Red Cross have been put up in the Extension of the Building, where lucid demonstrations and explanations will be given by specially trained staff.

An exclusive programme of interest to ladies has been drawn up, when cinema films of special interest to ladies and on infant welfare will be screened. First Aid demonstrations on stove dangers and infantile convulsios will be shown on the stage.

Kavi Lalitji, the Girls' Guides of the Fort District and Sisters of the Parsi Nursing Divisions will entertain the audience during intervals.

The Exhibition is open to ladies of all communities.

Admission to the Hall, Cinema shows and Exhibition is free of charge.

POPULARITY OF EXHIBITION

Demonstrations Draw Crowded Houses

The Exhibition is well patronised and has proved immensely popular, judging by the rush of visitors every evening. Here trained and experienced persons are in charge of stalls explaining in details, with the aid of charts and exhibits, the causes of various ailments the human flesh is heir to, and precautions to be taken to avoid them.

DEMONSTRATIONS.

The demonstrations, enlivened by lucid explanations, given daily on different subjects also draw crowded houses. The demonstration given on Wednesday evening about the application of first-aid to injured person in a residence which is enveloped in flames evoked great enthusiasm. The methods of reviving respiration of a suffocated person, and other treatment upto the time of handing him or her over to a qualified practitioner, was a revelation to most of the visitors.

Another demonstration that was also made the same evening was the application of first-aid to a person bitten by a dog supposed to be infected with rabies.

Mr. D. F. Parthakey, Superintendent of the Division who is ably assisted by Dr. Mehellashah Pavri and others, is straining every nerve to make the Exhibition and demonstrations successful in every way.

"MODERN TURKEY":—A Conversational Meeting of the Muslim Students' Union will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Union Hall, Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge Chaupatty, when His Excellency Hassan Raoof Pasha, ex-premier of Turkey, will be the guest of honour, and give a talk on "Modern Turkey". Mr. M. C. Chagla will preside.

ALL-INDIA VEERASAIVA TARUNA PARISHAT:—The All-India Veerasaiva Taruna Parishat will be held on the 17th and 18th of May, 1933 along with the All-India Veerasaiva Mahasbha at Dharwar. Youths interested in the adbancement of the younger generation are requested to send their suggestions to Mr. R. P. Dodwadmath, B.Sc., Secretary, All-Inida Veerasaiva Taruna Parishat, before the 10th of May, 1933.

SHIVJAYANTI UTSAV:—The Shivjayanti Utsav will be celebrated on behalf of The Bharateeya Tarun Sangh and Lokmanya Tilak Utsav Mandal, Chinchpokly, Bombay, to-day, as under:—

8-30 to 10-0 p.m.—Lecture by K. S. Kholavadikar, being a review on Shivaji Rule, presided over by A. H. Surve. 10 to 11 p.m.—Gymnastics.

LOUD SPEAKERS FOR CORPORATION HALL

City Fathers Complain Of Inaudibility And Ask Commissioner To Submit Estimate Of Cost For Installation

The civic fathers of Bombay want installation of Loud Speakers in the Corporation Hall to enliven the proceedings as many of them have neither powerful lungs nor a good voice.

In the general discussion on the proposition, the Councillors expressed their view that Loud Speakers were necessary, and the Commissioner was requested to report on the subject accordingly.

PROPOSITION.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, moved:—"That in view of the fact that Councillors sitting at one end of the Corporation Table find it extremely difficult to hear the speeches made at the Corporation meetings by other Councillors who are sitting at the other end of the table, the Commissioner be requested to report as to the feasibility of installing loud speakers in the Corporation Hall or suggest some other suitable arrangement for improving the accoustic properties of the Hall and to submit an estimate of the cost of the same."

INAUDIBLE TALK.

Mr. Chinoy said the accoustic properties of the Hall were far from favourable, and many times it was difficult for the Councillors to hear the speeches. When the Councillors were inaudible, others indulged in private conversation, which made the Corporation Hall noisy.

HUMAN LOUD SPEAKER.

Mr. R. A. Gole seconded the proposition.

Mr. K. H. Goregaokar, supporting the proposition, said something should be done in the matter, while Mr. Sorab R. Davar, who called himself a loud speaker, further supporting the proposition said some times the Commissioner was not heard if he faced the other way.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsy opposed the proposition and suggested the remodelling of the Hall.

The proposition was carried.

CONDOLENCE.

The Corporation then passed a resolution of condolence for the death of Shams-ul-Ulma Dr. Sir Jivanji Modi who was a member of the Corporation in 1889 and also requested the Commissioner to submit a proposal to the Corporation through the Works Committee to name a suitable street or place after Dr. Viegas to commemorate his civic services.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

ANDHERI CITIZENS MEET

Protest Against Levy Of Toll

(From A Correspondent).

A public meeting of the leading residents of Andheri and the adjoining villages was held under the presidentship of Mr. R. P. Masani in the office of the Notified Area Committee of Andheri at Gazdar Hall on Tuesday last at which the following resolution was moved by Mr. S. C. Cambatta and seconded by Mr. C. D. Barfivala.

"This public meeting of the residents of Andheri and the adjoining villages strongly protests against the proposed levy of a toll at the southern boundary of the limits of the Andheri Notified Area Committee, as the proposed levy will positively cause great hardship, inconvenience and annoyance to the suburban population and will retard the development of important suburbs.

This meeting appoints a Deputation to wait upon the authorities concerned to explain to them the grievances of the suburban population with a view to abandonment of the imposition.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

NUISANCE AT CHAWPATY

A correspondent writes:—I wish to draw the attention of the Municipality to the fact that certain people, who come to enjoy fresh Air at Chawpaty, take the advantage of committing nuisance near a drainage-pipe, connected with the sea, just oppposite the Italian Restaurant. The public is well aware that the Municipality had been pleased to erect a new convenience on the French Bridge, but in spite of that people commit this sort of nuisance, which must be stopped under any circumstances.

And again in spite of the fact that there being a hawkers limit on the Chowpaty Sands, some of the hawkers ply their trade by moving from one end to the other or sometimes settle themselves there and there only and in such a way disturb the people, sitting on the Sands to enjoy fresh Air.

"I request the Municipal authorities to adopt such means as will completely check the spread of the above nuisance as early as possible and thus relieve the people from this trouble.

NAWANAGAR FOR NAWANAGRIS

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJKOT, April 26.

Within a week of the New Jam Saheb's accession to Gadi, he issued a firman that every vacant post should be filled up as much as possible by State subjects.

In case of granting licenses or contracts his sanction should be previously secured.

JAMSAHEB IN SIMLA

SIMLA, April 27.

New Jamsaheb of Nawanagar accompanied by Prof. Rushbrook Williams arrived in Simla to-day and he is staying at the Viceregal Lodge.—A.P.

SALE OF "HARIJAN"

Navajivan Sangh's Activities On Sunday.

Mahatmaji has suggested the selling of "Harijan Bhandu" as one of the items for the second "Harijan Day." (Sunday 30th, April.) The Navjivan Sangh has therefore decided to take up this work on that day. Volunteers will go from house to house selling "Harijan".

Men and Women wishing to offer their services for their work are requested to see the Manager, Navjivan Sangh, Ashok Building, Princess Street, on any day before Sunday.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR VISITS HOSPITALS

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay visited St. George's Hospital on the evening of the 26th. On arrival His Excellency was met by the Superintendent, Lady Superintendent, Assistant Lady Superintendent, the R.M.O. and staff. His Excellency visited the wards speaking a few words to each patient and enquiring after their progress, asking particularly about the most serious cases and the types of illness prevalent in the hospital. The Governor was interested in the steps that had been taken to reduce the hospital expenditure. On leaving His Excellency congratulated Miss Macfarlane the Lady Superintendent and her staff on the bright and cheerful aspect of the wards and expressed himself as pleased with what he had seen.

GOKULDAS HOSPITAL.

His Excellency then proceeded to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital where he was received by Dr. F. N. A. Moss, the Superintendent of the Hospital, who presented the Honorary Staff, the Matron, the Resident Medical Officer and the Senior Casualty Officer. His Excellency thent went round the wards and evinced great interest in the progress of all in-patients, moving freely and conversing with many. The kind words with which he greeted several patients was a feature of his and much appreciated by every one.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department, as on the 22nd April, 1933, is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,,76,36,31
Reserve:	
Coin and Bullion:	
In India:—	
Silver coin	95,48 26
Gold bullion	26,11,64
Silver bullion	15,79 88
Securities (purchase price):	
In India	38,96,53

SADANAND FOR LONDON

We understand that Mr. S. Sadanand, Editor of the "Free Press of India", is proceeding to London, on Saturday, the 29th April, to report the proceedings of the Joint Committee.

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY
AT 3-30, 6-30 and 10 P. M.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH, EIGHTY-SEVENTH AND EIGHTY-EIGHTH PERFORMANCES OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST SCREEN TRIUMPH

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS

CECIL B. DeMILLE'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE

with

FREDRIC MARCH
CHARLES LAUGHTON
ELISSA LANDI
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
And 7,500 Others

THIS MAGNIFICENT FILM

LEAVES BOMBAY
TO-MORROW MORNING

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IT'S YOUR LAST CHANCE

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EVERY STAR OF RADIO LAND IN A HEART-STIRRING ROMANCE!

Everyone famous... appearing together in a drama of the microphone... revealing their trials... their struggles... their loves... their hates... the real story of the men and women of the air.

PATHE
SATURDAY NEXT

CASH BALANCES OF GOVT. OF INDIA

Cash Balances of the Government of India are as under:—

(In thousands of rupees).

	31st Dec. 1932.	31st Jan. 1933.	28th Feb. 1933.	31st Mar. 1933.
Balance on.				
In District Treasuries	1,94,26	2,19,26	2,40,92	3,47,94
With the Imperial Bank of India	6,83,59	8,37,57	7,07,87	11,02,45
Total	8,77,85	10,56,83	9,48,79	14,50,39

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1933

DISCREDIT TO BOMBAY

According to a report in the "Evening News" the Municipal Standing Committee have stultified themselves and brought discredit on the Corporation by refusing to grant an extension of leave to Dr. Jivraj Mehta, the Dean of the K. E. M. Hospital, in obedience to the almost mandatory circular issued by the Government. Last year when the Standing Committee considered a similar request from Dr. Jivraj, the leave was granted without much ado and, in consequence all Anglo-India rose against the Commissioner as one man and severely condemned his action in recommending the leave. These spiteful critics forgot that the leave was not granted as a grace, but as a matter of right, and the Standing Committee could not have refused the permission without stultifying themselves. Since then some of the European members have written to the Press threatening to do their worst, and perhaps the Government circular was the result.

NO CRIMINAL.

Let us remember that Dr. Jivraj was not convicted for an offence involving any moral turpitude; nor was he even sentenced for taking part in Civil Disobedience. As far as anybody knows he has not done anything at all unlawful, though he has been caught in the "Parole Trap." He was arrested under the Emergency Powers Ordinance and after he had spent the usual two months in jail he was released at Bijapur and was there ordered to reside within the municipal limits of that town and to report himself daily to the Police. As a self-respecting gentleman he naturally refused to do so and was awarded two years' imprisonment for disobedience of the order. In all this we fail to see any heinous crime on the part of Dr. Jivraj Mehta. Now on the strength of a circular letter issued by the Government, the Municipal Standing Committee has weakly declined to grant him further leave, to enable him to join his post when he is set at liberty at the end of the year.

WEAK AND UNDIGNIFIED.

The Bombay Corporation must remember that they are an autonomous body or supposed to be and not a petty municipality in the districts, which has to obey behests of Government officials. If the Minister for Local Self-Government has sent a circular to the Corporation telling them what they should do and what they should not, in such a matter and laying down standards of comportment, it was their proper business to tell the Minister to mind his own business and not to interfere in matters with which he has no concern whatever, instead, of weakly surrendering to official threats. We would like to regard the Standing Committee with respect but their action in this matter makes it difficult and forcibly reminds us that Government officials and their allies are there to keep the elected members "straight". The Commissioner of Police is a member of the Committee, as also the Executive Engineer, who made a bid for the Mayoralty the other day, and there are members who look to them for guidance in such matters From such people it is impossible either to expect impartiality or fairness in considering a matter of this kind, which ought to be a question for the whole Corporation to decide. Above all it is most objectionable that this matter should have been treated as confidential and discussed behind the purdah.

CORPORATION MUST ACT

We entirely agree that the Government circular was not meant for the greatest Municipal body in the country and that refusal to accept every act of the Government as sacrosanct and based on gospel truth is not withholding loyal co-operation from it. The Municipality has disagreed with Government often enough in the past and criticised it pretty severely and nothing has ever been said about "loyal co-operation." The Standing Committee have surrendered their judgment and rights in a cowardly manner under the threat of a circular, with which they had no concern. The matter ought not to be allowed to rest at this stage, and the Corporation must reconsider the question,—although this is a matter within the purview of the Standing Committee,—and if necessary pass a vote of censure on the Committee. They must also tell the Minister to mind his own business in future and not to interfere in matters with which he has no concern. Otherwise, the Corporation will allow themselves, by reason of the loss of their independence, to be reduced to the position of a taluka board, dominated by a policeman or a third-class magistrate.

Empty Threats

Japanese businessmen must now be convinced that mere threats of boycott of Indian cotton are not likely to deter the Government of India from placing a further heavy duty against the imports of cheap Japanese piecegoods. Japan now realises that a boycott of Indian cotton would cut both ways, and would harm her mills even more than the Indian farmer. We admit that this aspect of the problem has not received serious attention in this country, because everybody is busy with the woes of the millowners and the Indian agriculturist is accustomed to suffer silently, knowing that no one listens to his grievances and that he is born to suffer. He may be a fatalist, but he cannot be anything else, circumstanced as he is.

OUR FIRST CONSIDERATION

We are told that the Japanese Government are hopeful of a satisfactory agreement with India, which seems to suggest that they are suffering from acute "optimitis." It is also stated that the Japanese think that the World Economic Conference at Washington will work wonders, and that Japan will be freely allowed to dump her goods into India. We, ourselves, have not much faith in the Washington Conference, or for the matter of that any such conferences. But whatever happens, India cannot allow her mill industry to be slowly killed by this avalanche of Japanese imports at abnormally cheap rates made possible by adventitious circumstances. While India sympathises with the plight of Japanese workers, the unemployment problem here is growing in proportion, and the first consideration for Indians is the distressing fact that a large number of mills in India have either closed down, or are threatening to do so in the near future.

SOMETHING WRONG

In this connection the public will be thankful to Mr. A. Raymond for his lucid speech explaining the different business methods which enable Japanese manufacturers to sell their wares in India so cheaply, though many may still wonder why the Indian millowner with cotton growing almost at his door, with a tariff protection of 50 per cent. and many other advantages denied to foreign countries, is yet unable to meet Japanese competition, without further protection. Mr. Raymond has told us much about the high cost of Indian mill worker, his inefficiency and his many other sins. But what he has omitted to tell us is about the managing agency system and the many commissions on which the agents get rich, leaving their mills poorer every day, though it must be stated, in justice to the company of which he is Chairman, and Messrs. E. D. Sassoon, the Managing Agents, that the latter have foregone their remuneration What the public do not understand, however, is why some of the mills in Bombay are able to get on in face of Japanese competition, though they pay their workers a better wage than some millowners who complain incessantly about their workers. There must be something radically wrong with the whole mill organisation in Bombay which makes it difficult for mills to make ends meet unless they are protected by a high tariff wall, even if the 'yen' is not undergoing depreciation.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

It is curious that those very mills which have introduced innovations, or have been trying to do so since some years past, are showing increasing losses in their balance-sheets every year, while those who have a comparatively contented staff are able to do better. Do the millowners think that all that they want is mere protection, and that when they get it, their task is done and that they need not put their mills on a sounder business footing. We do not want Japanese working conditions to be introduced in India, but the Indian millowners may with profit to themselves imitate Japanese organisation and prevent those leakages which are the commonplace of our mill industry.

UNJUSTIFIED ENCOMIUMS

The tragedy of Mr. Justice McCardie's death reminds us that judges, who are sometimes regarded as higher sort of beings immune from the ordinary temptations and frailties of human life, are after all common clay like those whom they are set to judge. We have no desire unduly to dwell on the reflections which inevitably rise to the mind when a man holding high judicial office startles the world by putting an end to his own existence and the moral to be drawn from the contrast between an act of self-destruction and the pose of moral and rational superiority which in this particular instance was maintained for many years with an ostentation akin to self-advertisement. But it is necessary to counter some of the effusions which have appeared in the British press about the deceased judge and are re-hashed in the telegrams received about his death.

Reuter's telegram speaks of Mr. Justice McCardie as Britain's most popular judge. What makes for popularity in a judge is a somewhat doubtful question, but the late Sir Henry McCardie certainly did not enjoy popularity by the possession of any eminent judicial qualities. A capacity for attracting attention in the press by constant indulgence in irrelevant and extra-judicial comments on contemporary life and affairs does not necessarily constitute popularity, and we strongly doubt whether Sir Henry McCardie was either popular or greatly admired by any large section of the public for the possession of judicial qualities or the exhibition of any outstanding human virtues in the ordinary every-day administration of justice which was his job. Great lawyer he certainly was not, though he had the quick grasp of legal points and the extensive acquaintance with legal practice and case law which is the expected equipment of a man who has enjoyed a long-career at the Bar and been a Treasury counsel.

In many respects Mr. Justice McCardie was just what a good judge ought not to be. And one of these was his frequent incapacity to conceal, or to refrain from being influenced by his personal views and prejudices while on the Bench. A notable instance of this was his trial of the suit for libel brought against Sir Sankaran Nair by Sir Michael O'Dwyer From the very outset of the case Mr. Justice McCardie displayed a bias against the defence which grew and was made increasingly apparent as the trial proceeded to a conclusion which was astonishing to impartial legal minds. His public declaration from the Bench justifying the infamous action of General Dyer at Amritsar and practically rebuking the Government which rightly, though inadequately, punished him, was a disservice to the prestige of his country which will always be remembered. He was very properly reprimanded in Parliament by the Prime Minister for this grave departure from judicial tradition and rectitude.

All the popularity he might have enjoyed, if it could be rightly said that he enjoyed any at all outside Fleet Street and the Die-Hard circles of Toryism, could not be weighed against this flagrant attempt to justify an atrocity which responsible British opinion has always uncompromisingly condemned and which roused the indignation of the whole world, Britain included. It is not pleasant to write these things about the dead. But it would be more unpleasant, and unjust to Englishmen as a race, to allow undeserved encomiums to pass unchallenged.

SECOND HARIJAN DAY

An Occasion For Examining Results And Devising New Efforts

The second Harijan Day that is proposed to be celebrated on Sunday may well be used by earnest reformers as an occasion to examine the results and the nature of the last few months' propaganda from the point of view of removing untouchability itself and not merely ameliorating the condition of some untouchables here and there.

All will agree that much useful work has been done and on a scale that had never been attempted before in recent times. But we cannot help feeling that while ameliorative work for and among Harijans is being duly attended to, even with the aid of the orthodox Sanatanists themselves, the more important propaganda—from the standpoint of removing untouchability—among caste Hindus has not received the first attention it deserves.

The laxity in this respect may be due to the desire to placate the Sanatanists or to follow the lines of least resistance. But it cannot be justified on that account if untouchability is to be removed in a few months rather than in many years.

HYPOCRITICAL CANT.

Those who preach and act on the belief that the Harijans need first to be educated, civilised and purified before they can be taken into the Hindu fold are guilty of hypocritical cant of a most disgusting character. It is such people who need first to be educated out of the abominable view that a man becomes untouchable merely because of his birth.

The most urgent need, therefore, is propaganda among the orthodox to persuade them first to receive the Harijans into their fold even as they are and then to proceed with the task of reforming them.

This need was keenly felt for a few weeks during and after Gandhiji's fast and one saw everywhere strenuous efforts being made to open private and public temples to the Harijans and also to secure to them free access to public wells and restaurants. But such efforts are not much in evidence now.

NEEDED PROPAGANDA.

It cannot be pleaded that law prevents every public temple being opened to the Harijans. For some temples have been, and are still being, opened to them. In any case the law does not bind private temples. Nor does it stand in the way of securing to the Harijans free access to public wells and restaurants.

Yet while such access is still extremely difficult, there is little propaganda to overcome the difficulties. Even in a city like Bombay few Hindu restaurants are open to the Harijans, but we are not aware of any active propaganda being now carried on by the local Servants of Untouchables Society in this respect.

It is ridiculous to urge that questions of free access to restaurants or public wells are merely sentimental ones. It is also untenable to argue that all these disabilities of the Harijans will be removed easily if the anti-untouchability Bills now before the Assembly are passed and that it is

(Continued on page 7)

Frankly Speaking

THE WHIPPING SCANDAL.

We do not know whether the revelation in the Commons that over 500 persons were whipped in 1932 in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement, will cause any stir in the hearts of the public in England. But no doubt it will give satisfaction to those strong men, who administer laws here.

Whipping is always bad, but to administer it to young boys taking part in a political movement is worse still. Surely the process will not help to make them more loyal or increase their affection for the administration.

In most countries whipping has been almost abolished. In India its use is being extended and in Bombay, the Government propose whipping for persons taking part in communal riots.

Whipping is a brutal and barbarous method of punishment. It brutalises every one concerned with it and it must be abolished.

THE NET RESULT!

The net result of the conversations between President Roosevelt and Mr. MacDonald is that the conversations have to be continued in London at the World Economic Conference, and that in Mr. MacDonald's own words: "We are just as free as when we came."

However, the two statesmen have issued a joint statement declaring that though they did not arrive at any specific agreements, they are "looking with like purpose and close similarity of methods."

That seems to be quite true. For both America and Britain want to expand their exports and reduce imports through high protective walls, and both have gone off the gold standard and wish to keep the exchange low to stimulate exports.

STILL GROPING.

The rest of the statement reads more like an agreed agenda for the London Conference than any approach to a workable agreement.

It points out, for instance, what most people already know, that some sort of international action is necessary to revive commerce, that commodity prices need to be raised somehow, that tariff walls should be appreciably lowered, and so on.

The real difficulty has been how to get these things done by the countries concerned.

We doubt if Britain herself would consent to lower the Ottawa barriers against non-British goods, though she accepts the theory of reducing the restrictions on international trade.

Statesmen and economists are still groping for a way out of the chaos and as long as they keep their own selfish ends in view and harbour suspicions of one another, they will continue to grope.

INSENSATE.

The persecution of Jews in Germany is being carried to insane lengths.

Not content with hounding them out of business, courts and hospitals, the Hitlerites have been foolish enough to forbid Jews to represent Germany, in international sports.

But their most heartless exploit in Jew-baiting is the flat excluding from State schools the children of Jewish immigants from the East since the beginning of the War.

It is time indeed that the Jews of the world took more vigorous steps to bring the German Government to a proper appreciation of the iniquity of this colossal "pogrom".

It is too much, we suppose, to ask that the League of Nations, which poses as the guardian of weak minorities, to intervene.

VACILLATING AS USUAL

The Liberals seem to be unable to make up their minds, whether they should or should not send their witnesses to the Joint Parliamentary Committee. We now have to withdraw all the nice things that were said about them when it was reported that they had decided not to co-operate.

It is this vacillating policy which has brought Liberals into discredit throughout the country. While they condemn the White Paper, they yet hope to convert Sir Samuel Hoare by their eloquence and argument to give them something more.

The Liberal Federation is merely waiting for a special invitation, it appears. Since it is not received they are unable to make up their minds. This is neither dignified nor honest.

They should state plainly whether they mean to go there or not. In their own interest they ought to be more frank.

A CRUEL PROSECUTION.

A prosecution has been launched before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Narayanguni against Mrs. Hemangini Ghose and Mrs. Sucharu Mitra for "alleged giving shelter" to Santosh Ghose, an alleged terrorist, who is the son of one and the brother of the other of the two ladies.

We do not know the result of the trial, but it is a monstrous thing. What is more natural than for a mother to give shelter to her son who is hunted by the Police, rightly or wrongly?

Technically the mother and sister may be guilty, but it is outrageous to make them suffer for doing a thing which any natural woman in the same situation would do.

Readers' Views

JAPAN'S BLUFF AND BLUSTER!

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is a thousand pities that an Eastern Power like Japan has followed Western Ideals, Plans, Methods and Manoeuvres wholesale.

The great Poet Tagore has already deplored this fact. Japan is steeped so deep in Nationalism, that she has wholely shut her eyes to Oriental consolidation, or to Internationalism.

She is carrying fire and sword in China for short sighted self-aggrandisement. With China's collaboration, she could have faced the future onslaughts from East and West. She has been exploiting India for years.

And when India abrogates the Treaty for self-preservation, Japan comes out with bluff and bluster! Let India stand firm and united.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

ADULTERATED BUTTER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your Editorial notes together with the article on "Purity of Foodstuffs" published in your esteemed daily of April 24, should awaken the citizens of Bombay to the danger of buying of adulterated butter and ghee.

There is no doubt that these adulterations are the root cause of so many serious illnesses and therefore must be immediately eradicated.

I am glad that the respectable and honest butter manufacturers have joined hands to put an end to this nefarious trade which does them no good and endangers the health of the City.

But, how is one to know whether the butter offered for sale is guaranteed to be pure and fresh, as I understand is the object of the Association? The members of the Association should sell their butter under a distinctive seal so that the public could co-operate with them to end the sale of such spurious and adulterated preparations under the guise of "butter" and "ghee".

If you will be so good as to give this letter publicity I shall feel very grateful, as, should my suggestion be adopted, the unscrupulous traders will soon find that they must give up selling adulterations and join the Association under the guarantee of supplying only pure and fresh butter.—Yours, etc.

"PURITY."

Bombay, April 26.

'ARISE SOUTH INDIANS!'

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The letter under the caption "Arise, South Indians" published in your issue of the 27th instant raises a very important issue concerning the welfare of the South Indians in Bombay

The Bombay Suburban South Indian Society has recently been started just for the purpose mentioned in that letter viz., to infuse a corporate social life into the Community, and the Committee of the Society has already collected more than Rs. 1,000 by way of donations, etc. No small thanks are due to the donors who have come forward so readily to help the Society and through it the Community.

A serious responsibility now devolves on the Committee who will have to see that money so collected in these hard days is not rashly spent on wasteful and unproductive items or functions. The term productive is of course, not used in the sense of productive of interest or profit, as the money has not been collected for investment, but it must be seen that every item of the social activities that are going to be, is conducive to the physical, moral and mental welfare of the community.—Yours, etc.,

KHARITE.

Khar, April 27.

INDIAN BOSSES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I request your correspondents to look into the faults, and frailties prevailing among some of our fellow-workers before criticising Indian Bosses

If at all Indian Bosses are considered unworthy to hold that position, it is because of the over-officious nature and lack of self-respect on the part of some of our fellow workers. Hence I request all concerned to be courageous, and self respectful, and see that the Indian Bosses improve if at all they are bad.—Yours, etc.,

Y. J. PARELKER.

Malad, April 25.

BANDRA PARISHES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am not at all surprised at the exposition of "An Aggrieved Layman" with regard to the Division of Parishes in Bandra. He certainly deserves credit for the frank manner in which he has touched on the question.

It is regrettable to note that, in spite of so much agitation, nothing seems to have been done in the matter and that the state of affairs is allowed to continue. It is high time that the East Indian Catholic Community in Bandra and other places convened a meeting to discuss the "modus operandi" of vigorous action for the mitigation of the existing evils, here and elsewhere if the spirit of Catholicity is to be preserved.—Yours, etc.,

L. M. A.

Chapel Road.

Bandra, April 26.

HUSH, HUSH IN GERMANY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—All of a sudden, the Indian Cable Service from Berlin is obviously suspended!

In any case, a veil of secrecy is dropped over the anti-Jewish demonstrations in Germany. Is it seriously suggested, that the wave of opposition, indignation, hostility and persecution, that swept over Germany some days ago, has suddenly and surely subsided?

If so, why are these tidings kept back from the world? What is the significance of this" hush hush policy in Germany?

What is the new move of the Hitlerites? Will the Western Powers realize, that no amount of persecution can kill a race that has survived the onslaughts of twenty centuries?—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Filipinos Like Retrenchment

(By D. C. SHAH).

When I met Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, till lately Governor-General of the Philippine Islands, on his arrival in Bombay last week, I took the opportunity of eliciting his views on the conditions in that country.

On the point of retrenchment, Mr. Roosevelt referred me to the views he had expressed in the last official report of that country which he had recently submitted to the United States Government, in which he stated:

"I know from experience how much character it takes to enact laws which cut salaries, dismiss personnel, and reduce appropriations. No matter how useless an individual may be, if you abolish his position, you have made a life long enemy, not only of him, but likewise of his relatives and friends. The general public has been benefitted and forgets. The individual has been injured and remembers."

HAD TO DO IT.

In spite of these strong views, Mr. Roosevelt had to resort to retrenchment as part of his programme for balancing the budget. Simultaneously with a reduction in the salaries and allowances of Government officials, a number of economy measures were adopted, such as the suspension of special appropriations for non-essential projects, cheap transportation for officials travelling on official bushiness, economy in the purchase of equipment and supplies, etc.

STOUT FELLOWS!

The ungrudging spirit in which this was accepted by the official classes and the general public is indicated by the fact that, even those whose salaries are not subject to reduction by executive action, voluntarily accepted a cut, and the members of the Legislatures reduced their own salaries.

The example set by the Insular (Central Government was followed by every one of the 49 provinces and by 90 per cent of the 2,600 municipalities.

And all this during the 'regime' of one who is regarded as the most successful and popular Governor-General since the country came under the United States 34 years ago, and under a fully democratic constitution conferring complete self-government.

This should serve as an example to our people here when there is so much hue and cry over the Government's retrenchment proposals.

DROP IN IMPORTS OF YARNS AND CLOTH

Noteworthy Fall In Imports Of Piecegoods From Japan

ARTIFICIAL SILKS COME IN LARGE QUANTITIES

The folowing are extracts from tee of the Bombay Millowners the proceedings of the Commit- Association during the month of March:—

Imports of Cotton Yarn and Piecegoods into 'Bombay' during February 1933.—General.—There was a very substantial drop in the importations into Bombay of both cotton yarn and cotton cloth during the month of February when compared with the figures of the previous month.

COTTON YARNS.

Import of cotton yarn of all descriptions amounted in February to less than a million pounds compared with nearly 1.9 million lbs. in January. Imports of grey singles at 2,18,000 lbs. were exceptionally low compared with what they had been for the last few months. The bulk of this line comes from China, and it is possible that the war is affecting her capacity to export. Imports of grey folded yarn were also low at 1,19,000 lbs. This was again owing to a very serious falling off in the importations from China. Mercerised yarn imports in February were down to 3,29,000 lbs. as against 6,62,000 lbs. in January. Japan is the chief supplier.

COTTON PIECEGOODS

Cotton piecegoods imports into Bombay for the month fell to 20 million yards compared with 28-1/2 million yds. in January Japan's share of this trade amounted to just over 10 million yards, and the United Kingdom's, to just under 9 million yards.

Out of a total import of 5 million yards of plain greys—this compares with 7-1/2 million yards in the previous month—Japan's share was 3.6 million yards.

Imports of bordered grey goods were small—less than half a million yads.

White goods imports amounted to 4.7 million yards, as against 6.7 million yards in January. The sendings from Japan were particularly low compared to what they have been for some time; they amounted to 1.9 million yards compared with 3.4 million yards in January.

Printed goods imports reached the figure of 5.9 million yards compared with 8.4 million yards in the previous month. Japan's share of this trade was 1 million yards, and England's just under half that amount.

In dyed goods, imports were almost exactly the same as in January—2.6 million yards. England was the chief supplier of dyed goods, her sendings for the month being nearly 2 million yards.

In woven coloured goods, imports were less than 5,00,000 yards compared with 1.2 million yards in January. England sent 2,61,000 yards and Japan 1,61,000 yards, compared with 3,94,000 and 7,78,-000 yards respectively in January.

The falling off in the imports of piecegoods from Japan during the month was particularly noteworthy, but there is no reason to believe that it was anything other than temporary.

ARTIFICIAL SILK PIECEGOODS.

Imports of artificial silk piecegoods for the month were again exceptionally heavy, amounting to over 8.5 million yards, compared with 8.2 million yards in January. Japan's share of this trade amounted to 7.7 million yards.

ALL-INDIA FIGURES.

Imports of Cotton Yarn and Piecegoods into 'India' during February 1933.—General.—Imports of both cotton yarn and piecegoods into India fell away in February as compared with the previous month. In yarn, the month's importations amounted to 2.7 million lbs. as compared with 3.8 million lbs. in January. In cotton piecegoods, imports for February totalled 82-1/2 million yards as compared with nearly 93 million yards in the previous month.

COTTON YARNS.

The total imports of grey yarns from all sources into India during February amounted to 1.9 million lbs. This figure compares 2.7 million lbs. in January. Out of this total, 6,00,000 lbs. were two-folds, and the remainder singles. The imports of two-fold grey yarns were more or less the same as in the previous month, but takings of grey singles yarn fell off considerably. In 31s—40s counts, for example, the imports in February were only just over 1 million lbs. as compared with over 1.6 million lbs. in January. China and Japan both sent considerably smaller quantities than in January.

Total imports of bleached yarns in February amounted to 2,18,000 lbs. This is slightly less than the January figure. The United Kingdom was the chief supplier.

There was a substantial fall in the imports of mercerised yarn, the figure for February being 4,10,000 lbs. as compared with 7,81,000 lbs. in the previous month.

The takings of yarn by Bengal during February were about 4,00,-000 lbs. greater than in January, but this increase was more than off-set by a fall of 9,50,000 lbs. in the takings of Bombay, and a fall of 7,00,000 lbs. in the takings of Madras.

COTTON PIECEGOODS.

The total imports of cotton piecegoods by the country as a whole amounted in February to 82.5 million yards. This compares with the figure of 92.7 million yards in January. There was a heavy fall in the yardage of piecegoods taken by Bombay, the figure for February being 20.3 million yards as again 28.4 million yards in the previous month. There were smaller changes in the takings of the other centres. The actual figures being:—

Bengal 25.6 million yards.
Sind 25.1 million yards.
Madras 3.6 million yards.
Burma 7.9 million yards

Imports of grey goods amounted to 25 million yards against 31.5 million yards in January. Out of this total, the United Kingdom's share was 10.7 million yards, and Japan's 14.4 million yards.

Takings of bleached goods in February amounted to 29.9 million yards as against 29.1 million yards in January. The takings from England at 21.9 million yards were 3 million yards better than in the previous month, and from Japan at 6.9 million yards were nearly 3 million yards worse.

In coloured goods, the imports for the month were 25.2 million yards. This compares with the figure of 30.2 million yards in January. England's share of this trade amounted to 12.8 million yards, and Japan's 11.5 million yards.

ARTIFICIAL SILK PIECEGOODS.

There was very little change in the artificial silk piecegoods import figure, the takings for February being 10.1 million yards as against 10.2 million yards in January. Japan's share of this trade amounted to 9 million yards.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Post Box No. 322. Tel. No. 22337

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ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF ARMS

Lahore Khaddar Bhandar Employee Gets 18 Months

LAHORE, April 27.

Milkhiram, Accountant, Khaddar Bhandar, Lahore, has been sentenced by the Additional District Magistrate to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 19-F of the Arms Act for the unlicensed possession of a pistol and 28 cartridges. When arrested by the C.I.D. he is said to have informed them that he had kept the box which contained the pistol and cartridges with his friends. —A. P.

DR. ALAM LEAVES FOR BENARES

LAHORE, April 27.

Dr. Mohd. Alam who returned to Lahore from Calcutta yesterday is understood to be leaving tomorrow for Benares to attend the meeting of the Congress Leaders. —A. P.

The inaugural session of the first Gomantkia Shikshan Sammelan will take place at Madgaon on Saturday (29th April) at 4 p.m. presided over by Prof. R. X. Naik.

TRAGIC SEQUEL OF MAGICIAN'S TRICK

Pallets Aimed At Mesmerised Wife Hits Boy

RANGOON, April 27

An unfortunate incident occurred at a magician's show at Taungdwinggyl. In the course of his tricks, in a theatrical hall, a magician is reported to have "mesmerised" his wife and then to have persuaded a Sub-Inspector of Police to shoot at her as part of the programme. The Police Officer used a double barrelled gun. The pellets, however, did not touch the woman but, instead, struck a boy about three years of age, who was asleep at a house about 135 feet from the theatrical hall. The father took the wounded son to the Police station and then to the hospital. A pellet was extracted from the right side of the body.—A. P.

FATAL HOUSE COLLAPSE IN RANGOON

Fierce Gale Responsible For Child's Death

RANGOON, April 27

A fierce gale blew over Chauk the other day causing much damage. Many mat houses were carried away. A house in Taungyat quarter collapsed, killing a child and injuring a woman. There were several other casualties, though not of a serious nature.—A. P.

BURMAN WOMAN STABS HUSBAND

RANGOON, April 27.

For refusing to give her promised money to effect a divorce a Burmese woman named Ma Hla aged 30 of Yamethin district, is reported to have stabbed her husband Maung Po Kin aged 40 causing a serious injury. Po Kin is lying in the hospital while she has been placed in custody pending her trial.—A. P.

GURKHA COMMITS SUICIDE

RANGOON, April 27.

A Gurkha school master of the Battalion School committed suicide by hanging himself from a tree in the vicinity of the Government Cemetery at Taunggyi Southern States. He is the son of a retired Major of the Military Police. A letter was found in a pocket of his coat, in which the deceased wished his friends farewell.—A.

AMERICAN LADY'S SAD EXPERIENCE

Guide Grabs Her Money & Throws Her Mid-Stream

RANGOON, April 27.

Dr. M. T. Riach, 40-years-old wife of the late Col. William Riach of California, who came by Rarankola from Calcutta yesterday morning and joined the Straits boat S.S. Karoa, experienced an awful plight about 3 o'clock last night, when she left Karoa by Sampan to visit the Strand Hotel.

DEMAND FOR MORE.

The Sampan plier Niyahmed Ali took her opposite the shore towards the Dalla, where he demanded money from her. Mrs. Riach first gave him one rupee, then another, but Niyahmed Ali was not satisfied and grabbed the hand-bag, containing a passport, a cheque book and Rs. 200 in notes.

SHE GETS ASHORE.

He then threw her into the river. Being a powerful swimmer she managed to get back to the same Sampan, when the plier struck her on hands and head with the oar. The lady, however, managed to re-enter the Sampan upon which the Chittagonian jumped into the river, swam ashore and disappeared.

The Sampan with the lady aboard drifted down the river, when the crew of the s.s. Contractor rescued her.

CULPRIT ARRESTED.

The matter was reported to the Police, who after conducting investigations arrested Niyahmed Ali in the morning and recovered the bag containing Rs. 26 only. At the identification parade this morning Mrs. Riach identified the accused.

The lady is proceeding to America via Straits.—A.P.

Woman Aviatrix Leaves For Calcutta

RANGOON, April 27.

Mrs. Harry Bonney, the air woman, who came yesterday from Victoria Point sailed to-day on board the Arankola for Calcutta to have her damaged plane quickly repaired and later to resume the flight. The plane has been entirely dismantled and shipped by the same boat. —A.P.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani who is lying ill at Aden. He left Bombay for Europe on April 15th and had to be taken ashore at Aden on account of illness which developed on the voyage.

SIR P. PATTANI IMPROVING

MAHUVA, April 27.

Widespread satisfaction prevails among all sections of the Bhavnagar State subjects on receipt here and elsewhere of the reassuring news regarding Sir Prabha Shankar Pattani's health at Aden. Lady Pattani, Dr. Hemantkumar L. Vaidya and Mr. Bhatukral Pattani reached Aden in time to nurse him back into health and expedite his complete recovery.—A. P.

SEPTUAGENARIAN DWIVEDI

Allahabad Mela For His Birthday

ALLAHABAD, April 27.

On the occasion of the 70th birthday of Pandit Mahabir Prasad Dwivedi, a famous Hindi scholar and author, there will be celebrated in Allahabad from 4th to 6th May, a Mela and a Poetic Conference which will be opened by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya at which Dr. Ganganath Jha will preside.—A. P.

EXPEDITIONISTS LEAVE PURNEA

PURNEA, April 27.

Messrs. McIntyre, Etherton and Fellowes, last of the Everest flight expeditionists left Purnea to-day in smaller planes. Messrs. Etherton and Fellowes looked fitter after the Darjeeling change. Mr. D. P. Sarma, the District Magistrate saw them off at Lalbalu.—A. P.

SECOND HARIJAN DAY

(Continued from Page 6)

more expedient now to canvass public opinion in favour of those Bills.

END BIRLA AUTOCRACY

It would be useful indeed to make real and vigorous efforts to canvass opinion for the Bills, but that will not go far enough. The Bills are not obligatory but only permissive and will be useful only where public opinion is active in support of free access to temples, wells and restaurants. It will be well therefore for all the anti-untouchability institutions in the country to concentrate their efforts on such propaganda as will directly remove every kind of discrimination against Harijans.

As regards the Servants of Untouchables Society, we think they will be much the better for being reconstituted on representative lines with a large number of members paying periodical subscription regularly. At present we believe the Society is controlled by workers appointed by the President, Mr. G. D. Birla and the provincial Presidents also appointed by him.

It is time the Society and its branches were reconstituted on thoroughly representative lines.

GOVERNMENT HINDERS

It is most regrettable that Government, instead of helping the anti-untouchability movement, are hindering it in a variety of ways.

The way the Government of India refused to give any facilities for the passage of the anti-untouchability Bills is too well-known to be mentioned again here. But we must strongly protest protest against the tendency of certain officials who, it is reported, proclaim as Depressed Classes, for purposes of representation, some backward Hindu communities which are not really untouchables and also certain non-descript non-Hindu communities. To impose a brand of degradation upon a community which was not theirs by birth is a grievous disservice to the communities so treated.

Even if the object in doing so is to extend to them the special representation given to the Depressed Classes, the wrong classification may in time degrade them socially. It is up to the Anti-Untouchability Leagues to carry on timely agitation to prevent the spread of untouchability under official auspices.

DEATH OF SADHU SUNDER SINGH

British Press Views On Leave To Presume

LONDON, April 27.

Leave to presume death of Sadhu Sundar Singh has been commented on at length by the British press, which extols the courage and sufferings of "one of the saintliest characters of modern times." —Reuter.

ATTEMPT TO BURN FOREIGN CLOTH

Four Satyagrahis Arrested

AHMEDABAD, April 27.

Police investigation regarding the four youths arrested in connection with the alleged attempts to set fire on foreign cloth shops shows that three of them are satyagrahis, with previous convictions for pursuing Civil Disobedience movement. One of them was sentenced in Bombay.—A. P.

AIR MAIL TO SINGAPORE

Contracts To Indian Company?

SIMLA, April 27.

Officials here are extremely reticent over the report from Karachi which is to the effect that a five-year agreement has been concluded with an Indian Company called "Indian and Trans-Continental Company" for the carriage of air mail from Karachi to Singapore. They however do not deny the report.

The Associated Press is informed by Mr. Tymms, Director of Civil Aviation that an official communique on the subject will be issued in the course of a few days. Mr. Tymms and Mr. Pinhorn, special representative of the Imperial Airways with which the proposed company will work in co-operation and Mr. Gran Govan who will belong to the Directorate of the Company are expected to fly from Karachi to London on 10th of May to complete the negotiations in this connection.

The Service from Karachi to Singapore is expected to be via Calcutta and Rangoon. There is no official confirmation of the report that the Service will begin in July.—A. P.

COL. ROOSEVELT LEAVES FOR SIMLA

Col. Theodore Roosevelt, ex-Governor General of the Philippines and Mrs. Roosevelt, who were the guests of the Governor during their stay in Bombay left on Tuesday afternoon for Simla where they have been invited by the Viceroy.

They were seen off at the Victoria Terminus station by an A.D.C. of the Governor, representatives of the American Consulate, and Mr. F. Theo Rogers, an American journalist from Manila and an old friend of the Roosevelt family, who is now in Bombay.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, April 27.	
Previous closing	3.79 1/2
To-day's closing	3.73 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, April 27.	
Previous closing	3.79 1/2
To-day's opening	3.79 1/4
To-day's closing	3.73 3/8

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

MAY DELIVERY

New York, April 27.	
Previous closing	7.47
To-day's opening	7.45
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	7.43
Difference	—.04

BROACH EXPECTATION:—

April-May	Rs. 179-8
July-August	Rs. 187

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

MAY DELIVERY

Liverpool, April 27.	
Previous closing	5.16
To-day's opening	5.20
Difference	+.04
To-day's closing	5.31
Difference	+.15

TRAGIC END OF JUSTICE McCARDIE

Judge Who Was Rebuked By Premier For Questioning Propriety Of General Dyer's 'Punishment' Found Shot Dead

LONDON, April 26.

Justice McCardie, the "Bachelor Judge" who in recent years gained widespread renown for his outspoken "modernist" pronouncements, on marriage and six morals, was found shot dead in his London home with a revolver lying nearby.

He had been suffering for past week from the after effects of influenza.

IN POOL OF BLOOD.

He was found in a pool of blood clutching the string attached to the trigger of a sporting gun between his knees. He was Britain's most popular judge, and continually brought grist to the mill of newspapers with human stories, witticisms and courageous expression of views, particularly as a protagonist of birth control and sterilisation of the unfit.

He was once rebuked by the Premier because he publicly declared that General Dyer was wrongly punished in connection with Amritsar rioting.

The inquest will be held on 28th inst.—Reuter.

JUDGE WHO TRIED O'DWYER-NAIR CASE

Known Well For His Eccentricities

Sir Henry Alfred McCardie, was born in 1869. He was called to the bar in 1894.

As a judge, he had occasion to try many famous cases, and was known for his eccentricities. He was rather unconventional in his judgments and views, and this brought him much undue prominence.

Mr. Justice McCardie tried the notorious case brought by Sir Michael O'Dwyer against Sir Sankaran Nair. This case went before a jury and a verdict for £500 damages was given against Sir Sankaran.

It will be remebered that in a book written by Sir Sankaran, he had made some statements holding the ex-Satrap of Punjab responsible for the Jallianwalla Bagh shooting and numerous other atrocities. Sir Michael took objection to these statements, and the case was fought out before Mr. Justice McCardie. From the very beginning, the judge showed strong prejudice against the defendant and thought all that had been done in India during those times of Rowlatt agitation and subsequent Punjab regime—was perfectly justified, in the interests of the Indian Empire.

The case created a great sensation in India and England and people in this country formed the conclusion that Indians had no chance of getting justice in political cases before British judges and British juries in England.

Only a few months ago Mr. Justice McCarde had a tiff with his superior, Lord Justice Scrutton, who had publicly rebuked him for his rather eccentric judgment in a notorious case. Mr. McCardie resented this and refused to supply the appellate Court with the necessary notes, which he had taken. But good sense prevailed ultimately, and he had to do what was his plain duty.

The public were vastly entertained by Sir Henry McCardie's idiosyncracies, but it is doubtful whether he has left a permanent impress on the British judicial system by his judgments.

SILVER MARKET REBOUNDS

Liverpool Cotton Firm And Sterling Securities Go Up

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

The London Stock Exchange ruled steady on Thursday with a better inquiry for gilt-edged securities. 3-1/2 per cent Indian sterling loan appreciated by 10 shillings to £86 1/2.

Sterling cross-rate was weak at 3.70.

COTTON FIRM.

Liverpool Cotton market opened at a rise of 4 points and closed strong at an advance of 15 points. The firmness of the market was due to unfavourable weather and cold wind over the American cotton belt and the weakness of sterling.

The New York market opened at a decline of 2 points, and later on, prices were quoted 3 points higher.

SILVER GOING STRONG.

On Wednesday after fixing of official prices in London silver, there was improved American speculative buying, and some business was reported at a rise of 1-1/4d. This improvement was again increased on Thursday and the silver market ruled firm on renewed American speculative buying. From the low level of the previous day, prices advanced by 1-11/16d with spot silver 20-3/16 and forward 20-1/4d.

In the local market ready silver was quoted Rs. 59/1/0, Vaishak delivery Rs. 59/4/0 and Jeth delivery Rs. 59/13/0.

The local gold market was also firm with Vaishak Rs. 29/12/0 and Jeth delivery Rs. 29/11/0.

Ellora.—Judgment has been delivered by the Sub-Magistrate, Ellora, in a case under the Indian Press Emergency Powers Act, the accused being T. Durga Prasad Rao and K. Satyanarayana. The accused stood charged under Section 18 (1) of the above act. Both the accused are found guilty and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for five months and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each in default to one month's addition rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

HOW INFECTION IS CAUGHT
&
HOW IT IS SPREAD
FOR COUGH
LYNSOLA
FOR COLD
THE GREAT INDIAN REMEDY
for Irritation of the Throat, Congestion of the Lungs and Cold in the Chest.
LYNSOLA TOUCHES THE TICKLE,
dissolves gathered phlegm, soothes sore spots and restores healthy breathing.
SWEET × SAFE × SURE.
MADON SONS & CO.
BOMBAY.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.
Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

REDUCED GOLD SHIPMENTS TELL

Foreign Trade Of Bombay For March Shows Fall Of 72 Lakhs: Decrease In Imports And Exports

The aggregate value of the foreign trade of Bombay—imports and exports—for the month of March 1933 amounted to Rs. 12.62 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 72.11 lakhs or 5 per cent as compared with the figures for the corresponding month of the previous year, but an increase of Rs. 2.46 crores or over 24 per cent as compared with those for March 1931. The fall of Rs. 72.11 lakhs is entirely due to reduced shipments of gold. Arrivals of gold and shipments of silver showed decreases. Imports of merchandise and silver and shipments of both Indian produce and foreign merchandise, however, showed an improvement.

FIGURES FOR IMPORTS.

Imports of merchandise were valued at Rs. 4.58 crores, showing an improvement of Rs. 22.47 lakhs or 5 per cent over the figures for March 1932, but a fall of Rs. 23.49 lakhs or nearly 5 per cent as compared with those for the same month of the year 1930-31. The increase of Rs. 22.47 lakhs is chiefly attributable to larger arrivals of cotton piecegoods (plus over 10-3/4 million yards and plus Rs. 17.73 lakhs), machinery and millwork (plus Rs. 9.23 lakhs), silk manufactures (plus Rs. 7.51 lakhs), precious stones and pearls, unset, (plus Rs. 5.62 lakhs), motor cars including motor wagons, cycles, etc. (plus Rs. 4.19 lakhs), hardwares (plus Rs. 4.19 lakhs), cotton other manufactures (plus Rs. 2.74 lakhs), instruments, apparatus and appliances (plus Rs. 2.86 lakhs) and wool manufactures (plus Rs. 1.93 lakhs). On the other hand there were noticeable decreases under raw cotton (—2.619 tons and —Rs. 25.72 lakhs), kerosene oil (—over 2 million gallons and —Rs. 10.10 lakhs), aniline dyes (—Rs. 8.97 lakhs), sugar (—5,223 tons and —Rs. 8.61 lakhs) artificial silk yarn (—over ½ million lbs. and —Rs. 8.49 lakhs). Imports of gold amounted to Rs. 4.46 lakhs as against Rs. 6.77 lakhs and Rs. 19.98 lakhs and those of silver to Rs. 4.24 lakhs as against Rs. 1.59 lakh and Rs. 5.30 lakhs respectively during March 1932 and 1931.

IMPORT DUTY.

The total collections of improt duty amounted to Rs. 1,35,95,069 (of which Rs. 19,02,522 represented duty on articles of luxury) as against Rs. 1,12,18,737 in March 1932 and Rs. 1,17,02,798 in February 1933.

Exports of Indian product amounted to Rs. 2.9 crores, showing an improvement of Rs. 60.55 lakhs or over 26 per cent as compared with the figures for March 1932 but a fall of Rs. 1.8 crore or over 38 per cent as compared with those for March 1931. The improvement of Rs. 60.55 lakhs is entirely due to larger shipments of raw cotton (plus 17,253 tons and plus Rs. 1.02 crore). Exports of seeds, on the other hand, fell by 11,609 tons valued at Rs. 30.66 lakhs and cotton manufacture by Rs. 8.64 lakhs. Export of gold amounted to Rs. 4.86 crores as against Rs. 6.42 crores in March 1932 and Rs. 12.10 lakhs in March 1931 and those of silver to Rs. nil as against Rs. 56.437 and Rs. 1.661 in March 1932 and 1931 respectively.

Re-exports of foreign merchandise amounted to Rs. 19.48 lakhs as against Rs. 16.84 lakhs and Rs. 24.29 lakhs in March 1932 and 1931 respectively.

FALL IN EXPORT.

The trade statistics for the financial year 1932/33 show an improvement of Rs. 2.03 crores or nearly 4 per cent in imports, as compared with the figures for the year 1931-32 but a decline of Rs. 18.63 crores or nearly 25 per cent as compared with those for the year 1930-31. In exports, however, they show a fall of Rs. 9.74 crores or over 10 per cent as compared with the figures for the year 1931-32 but an increase of Rs. 27.33 crores or nearly 47 per cent as compared with those for the year 1930-31. Imports of gold fell by Rs. 89.39 lakhs and Rs. 8.01 crores to Rs. 76.74 lakhs and those of silver by Rs. 1.63 crores and Rs. 7.96 crores to Rs. 1.1 crore respectively.

IMPROVEMENT IN IMPORT OF MERCHANDISE.

Imports of merchandise show an improvement of Rs. 4.55 crores as compared with the year 1931-32 but a decline of Rs. 2.62 crores as compared with the year 1930-31. The improvement of Rs. 4.55 crores is chiefly attributable to larger arrivals of cotton piecegoods, (plus 152 million yards and plus Rs. 2.39 crores), silk manufactures (plus Rs. 93.48 lakhs), artificial silk piecegoods (plus over 41¼ million yards and plus Rs. 53.07 lakhs) raw sil k(plus over 1¼ million lbs. and plus Rs. 41.01 lakhs), wool manufactures (plus 37.58 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (plus over 5¼ million lbs. and plus Rs. 31.64) other manufactures (plus Rs. 27.54 lakhs) and raw cotton (plus 6.365 tons and plus Rs. 25.13 lakhs). On the other hand noticeable decreases were recorded under Kerosene oil (—over 3¼ million gallons and —Rs. 41.27 lakhs), sugar (—19,337 tons and —Rs. 24.87 lakhs) aniline dyes (—Rs. 23.25 lakhs), motor cars, including motor wagons, etc. (—Rs. 22.53 lakhs) and metals and ores (—Rs. 22.89 lakhs).

EXPORT OF GOLD.

Exports of gold amounted to Rs. 60.53 crores as against Rs. 59.70 crores and Rs. 49.05 lakhs during the year 1931-32 and 1930-31 and those of silver to Rs. 14.74 lakhs as against Rs. 1.51 crore and Rs. 1.75 crore during 1931-32 and 1930-31 respectively. Exports of Indian produce were valued at Rs. 23.17 crores as against Rs. 31.51 crores and Rs. 53.02 crores respectively. The fall of Rs. 8.34 crores from the figures for the year 1931-32 is attributable to smaller shipments of most of the principal articles of export, the more important being raw cotton (—64,755 tons and —Rs. 3.52 crores), seeds (—133.079 tons and —Rs. 2.05 crores), cotton manufactures (—Rs. 86.57 lakhs), grain, pulse and flour (—50,632 tons and —Rs. 50.59 lakhs), cotton twist and yarn (—nearly 7 million lbs. and —Rs. 49.37 lakhs) and raw wool (—over 5¼ million lbs. and —Rs. 47.98 lakhs).

Re-exports of foreign merchandise receded by Rs 87.00 lakhs and Rs. 1.26 crore to Rs. 1.97 crore. A.P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Mr S E Histed to be Superintendent of Police, Sind Railways, vice Mr. J. S. Bharucha.

Mr J S Bharucha, on relief, as officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Dadu, vice Mr S E Histed.

Khan Bahadur Zaman Shah Mahbub Shah Hashimi to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Selection Grade, from the 15th December 1932, vice Mr M R Parakh retired.

Mr Shamdas Maniram Mirchandani, Officiating First Class Subordinate Judge, Sukkur, to do duty also as Assistant Sessions Judge and to exercise jurisdiction in the Court of Sessions established for the Sessions Division of Sukkur.

Mr V T Dehejia, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Satara, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

Mr E M O'Flynn is confirmed as Assistant Superintendent of Police from the 1st March 1933.

With effect from the 24th March 1933 vice Mr R B Badre retired the following appointments are made:—

Mr Tribhovandas Shobharam Thakur to be Second Grade Deputy Collector, and to remain seconded.

Mr. Dhirajlal Harkisandas Desai to be Second Grade Deputy Collector.

With effect from the 1st April 1933 in consequence of the reversion of Mr A N Pradhan to the regular line:—

Messrs. T S Thakur and D H Desai to revert

With effect from the 16th May 1933 vice Mr C G Kazi retiring:

Mr Tribhovandas Shobharam Thagur to be Second Grade Deputy Collector, and to remain seconded.

Mr. Dhirajlal Harkisandas Desai to be Second Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. H. M. Willis, I. C. S., on return from leave, to officiate as Collector of Nawabshah vice Sahebzada Sardar Muhammad Khan proceeded on leave.

Mr W N Bakhtiyar, on return from leave, to be District Deputy Collector, Bijapur, vice Mr B D Mirchandani,' I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr A C Saldanha to be District Deputy Collector, Belgaum, vice Mr R N Pandit proceeding on leave.

Mr G A Hiremath to be District Deputy Collector, Dharwar, vice Mr P. R Divekar retiring.

Mr H G Baluch, Assistant Professor of Dairying and Manager, Agricultural College, Dairy, Poona, to do duty as Live Stock Expert to Government.

Mr A K B Cazi, Graduate Assistant, to act as Assistant Professor of Dairying and Manager, Agricultural College, Dairy, Poona.

Mr B G Chikerur, M.B.B.S., (Bom) to be Honorary Physician at the Civil Hospital, Jalgaon, for the period ending 30th September 1933.

Dr B M Sohoni, F.C.P.S. (Bom.), B.M.S., has been placed on general duty at the J. J. Hospital Bombay from 24th March 1933.

HOW PRISONERS FARE IN ANDAMAN

Committee Formed To Secure Their Rights And Privileges

CALCUTTA, April 27.

A public meeting, held this evening under the presidency of Mr S. C. Mitra, M.L.A. considered the present condition of the Andaman prisoners and appointed a committee of nine with Mr. Mitra as President, with a view to seeing that the prisoners might not be denied their legitimate rights and privileges and also seeing that their grievances were promptly brought to the notice of public and the authorities concerned.—A.P.

POLICE ASSAULTED

Manufacturers Of Salt Resent Challenge

DACCA, April 27.

Information has just been received from Dhamrai that a party of Policemen were severely assaulted by some men from Noakhali District, when they were challenged by the Police while selling contraband salt from Chittagong. Police have, however, ultimately succeeded in arresting five persons in this connection.—A.P.

KASHMIR POLICE ARREST YUSUF SHAH

JAMU TAWI, April 27.

The following official communique has been issued:

As a result of the clash on the 6th March between the parties of two Mirwaizes, they were required to furnish security for maintenance of the peace, Mirwaiz Hamdani complied with the order, but Mirwaiz Mohammad Yusuf Shah in spite of every indulgence shown to him, refused compliance and, therefore, had to be arrested this morning.

He is being treated as a special class prisoner.—A. P.

INDIAN ARTILLERY BRIGADE

Selected Seniors To Train Themselves At Kakul

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, April 27.

Details are published regarding the creation of an Indian Artillery Brigade which was foreshadowed by Army Secretary Mr. Tottenham in the Assembly on the resolution of Mr. B. V. Jadhav. A Field Brigade, complete from the Brigade Headquarters downwards, is to be formed at Bangapore with four half batteries. When its total personnel has been recruited and the whole of its training will be done within the Brigade as a district unit. British Gunner Officers will be invited to volunteer for service with it and instruction of the Brigade and a certain number of C. O.'s from the Mountain Artillery will be attached to it temporarily for the same purposes.

HUNDRED MEN SELECTED.

It appears that the embryo of brigade is already in being. It was announced in the Assembly not long ago that men from Madras Pioneers would be recruited for the Indian Artillery and it is learnt that when this unit was disbanded there was a call for volunteers to serve in the Artillery. A hundred men were selected from those who applied and these have already been grouped together with a British Artillery unit at Bangalore where they are receiving elementary instructions. Some picked N.C.O.'s from the Mountain Batteries are also being sent to Bangalore to assist this instruction as well as they can in the face of the language difficulties.

TO RECEIVE TRAINING AT KAKUL.

It is also proposed that selected seniors from Mountain Artillery's commissioned ranks should be sent to the school of Artillery at Kakul Abbottabad to receive advanced instruction and to learn how to instruct before proceeding to the New Brigade and that the Mountain Battery Artillery should be chosen to undergo usual years' course at an arsenal for a similar purpose.

In time, of course, there will be a further accession of strength from the Military Academy where specialist courses are expected to begin next academic year.

LINKING INDIA WITH BRITAIN

Sir S. Hoare To Inaugurate Telephone Service *On 1st May*

LONDON, April 27.

Britain will be linked with India by radio-telephone from 1st May when Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. Kingsley Wood will inaugurate the new service. Cost for three minute call from any place in Britain to Bombay or Poona will be six pounds.—Reuter.

GERMAN TOYS FOR ENGLISH COALS

Trade Treaty Between Two Countries Operates From 8th May.

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 27.

Anglo-American Trade Agreement is published. Under it Germany agrees to take not less than 180,000 tons of British coal and coke every month (nearly twice the present quota) in return for tariff concessions on a number of articles comprising toys, musical instruments, clocks, jewellery, hollow-ware, safety razor blades, and certain chemicals.

The Agreement will come into operation from 8th May.

BENGAL HINDU SABHA

Decides To Give Evidence Before Joint Committee

CALCUTTA, April 27

The Executive Committee of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha at a meeting to-night decided to give evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the Sabha and appointed a Sub-Committee, consisting of seven members to consider the question of selecting suitable representatives for the purpose.—A. P.

MADRAS MINISTER TO OPEN KHADI EXHIBITION

OOTACAMUND, April 27.

Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiar, Minister for Industries, will open an exhibition of Khadi products in Ootacamund on 10th May. The Exhibition will continue for a fortnight.—A. P.

HINDU COMPLAINS AGAINST HINDUS

MULTAN, April 27.

The arrest of about 10 Hindu leaders was followed by a hartal yesterday and telegrams have been sent to various political authorities.

It is understood that the arrests were made as a result of a complaint made by a Hindu, who is against the Hindu Sabha, alleging that he was beaten by some Hindus.—A. P.

32 NEPALIS ARRESTED

CALCUTTA, April 27

Thirty-two persons, mostly Nepalis, were arrested to-day, in connection with the manufacture of illicit liquor, following a raid on a Bustee, North suburb of the City.—A P.

DEFYING DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S ORDER

Gandhi Ashramite Gets Two Years

AHMEDABAD, April 27.

The City Magistrate sentenced to-day Narhari Parikh, an inmate of Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50|- in default to 6 months' imprisonment for defying the District Magistrate's notice directing him not to leave the Vadaj village in which the Ashram is situated.—A. P.

ANEY'S TELEGRAM

LAHORE, April 27.

According to a telegram received here by Sardar Mangal Singh from Mr. Aney, the meeting of Congress leaders to be held at Benares, will take place on May 14 instead of April 30, as was announced.

The postponement of the meeting is said to have been effected in accordance with suggestions received.—A.P.

Ootacamund, April 27—Mr. Shanmukham Chettiar, President of the Assembly, is expected to arrive Ootacamund on 30th April and to spend May and June here.—A. P.

JUNE "KUMBH MELA"

500 Delegates And Experts And 200 Pressmen For World Conference

LONDON, April 27

Five hundred delegates and experts representing 60 nations and 200 pressmen will attend the World Economic Conference, which is expected to open in London on 12th June, but the date will depend on the recommendation of the Organising Committee, which will meet at the Foreign Office on Saturday and will be presided over by Sir John Simon and attended by Mr. Norman Davis (United States) and ambassadors of France, Italy, Germany, Belgium and Japan and the Norwegian Minister.—Reuter.

MOVE TOWARDS TARIFF TRUCE

WASHINGTON, April 27.

The State Department has indicated that the world tariffs' truce pending the convening of the London Conference is under consideration, and that the United States is favourably inclined to it.—Reuter.

BANK GOVERNORS CONFER

PARIS, April 27

Dr. Schacht, President of the German Reichsbank, arrived here en route to the United States and had a short conference with M. Moret, Governor of the Bank of France.—Reuter.

Mahatma Turns Down Ambedkar's New Scheme

(Continued from page 1)

candidates, who in Harijan opinion, are best fitted to serve their special interests), whereas I can see nothing but seeds of strife and bitterness in the alternative proposal.

OPEN TO REASON

Though I have written decisively, I am open to reason. The argument of expense makes no appeal to me. I hope, I have shown that if anything, the panel system is calculated to avoid all needless expense.

I was amazed, however, to see the inerview to the press in which Dr. Ambedkar is reported to have said that his proposal made no alteration whatsoever in the substance of the Pact. I venture to differ from this view. Whereas the panel system gives an opportunity to Caste Hindus to have some say in the election of Harijan candidates, Dr Ambedkar's alternative proposal may well deprive the caste Hindus of any say whatsoever in the election of Harijan candidates, and thus create an effectual bar between caste Hindus and Harijan Hindus.

It was just to prevent that calamity that I put forth all the force I could command and looking upon the past I do not regret having done so. I put my difficulty very mildly before Dr. Ambedkar at the Sunday interview. As I think over the difficulty, it appears to me insurmountable and it is this:—The candidate who gets the minimum of Harijan votes provided under the alternative scheme need never have a single vote of caste voters, for any Harijan candidate getting just the number of Harijan votes required under the proposal will defeat his rival even though he may otherwise top the whole of the list of candidates, Harijan and non-Harijan, if he gets one vote less than the minimum required from Harijans. This would amount to an utter negation of the Yeravda Pact.

MAKE OUT CASE FOR REVISION

It is open to Dr. Ambedkar, as it is open to Bengal friends and to any others, to say that the Yeravda Pact was arrived at under the coercion of the fast. I have no sense of shame about it. If they accepted the Pact in order to save my life, surely, they had their consideration and it comes with ill grace from them now to repudiate the completed bargain. The use they can make of their mistake, if such it was, is never to repeat it and not to swerve from the path of duty for fear of sacrificing the life of a person, however dear that life may be. I had staked my life not to coerce anybody to do what to him appeared to be wrong. I had staked it for achieving a purpose which I thought, altogether noble. The way to approach the question, therefore, is not to bring my fast in the controversy but in cold blood to show to the public that the Pact is inherently bad either on moral or on public grounds. There will be time enough to seriously examine the question of re-opening the Pact when such a case is satisfactorily made out in the first instance.—A. P

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

Govt. Securities Steady; Coal Neglected

CALCUTTA, April 27.

In Share Market to-day Jutes opened strong and active on bear covering but later on receded on the absence of further support. Coals were practically neglected. In Teas the undertone continued steady but transactions reported were of moderate dimensions. In Miscellaneous Triton Insurance marked up several points while others shewed no change. Government securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities.—3 1|2 per cent paper 88|12; 3 1|2 per cent new loan 1947|50 96|11; 4 per cent loan 1960-70 100|1; 4 1|2 per cent loan 1955-60 106|4; 5 per cent loan 1940|43 106|11.

Cottons.—Bengal-Nagpore ordy. 23|12; Kesoram 4|3.

Coals:—Bengal 217|8; Burrakur 9|14; Equitable 16|12; Nazira 6|4; New Beerbhoom 8|6; North Damuda 3|4 ex div.

Jutes:—Adamjee ordy. 9; Albion 360 small lot; Alliance 289|8; Anglo-India 346 small lot; Auckland 208 small lot; Bally 148; Barnagere 148; Budge Budge 370; Champdany 137; Cheviot 232 small lot; Clive 27|10; Dalhousie 392 small lot; Delta 392; Empire 39; Fort William 276|8; Gourepore 339; Howrah 46|11; Hukumchand 18|4 small lot; India 182; Kamarhatty 459; Lawrence 497|7 small lot; Lansdowne 156; Naihati 405 small lot; National 22|12; Northbrook 51|8; Nuddea 21; Orient 220|8; Presidency 6|12 small lot; Reliance 74 small lot; Standard 337 small lot; Union 422|8; Waverley 2.

Teas:—Bhatkawa 34|12; Bishnauth 19|14 small lot; Hasimara 29|8; Hantapara 283; Killcott 64 small lot; Tumsong 21|4 small lot.

Rubber: Borelli 70 cents; Kuala Sidim Rubber Borelli 70 cents; Kuala Sidim 95 cents.

Miscellaneous:— Bharat 11|2; Cawnpore 36|8; Champaran 29|8; New Savan 18|9; Burma Corporation 8|12; Frankross 4; Bengal Iron 2|7; Indian Galvanizing 10; Indian Iron and Steel 5|14; Indian Standard Wagon ordy. 52|4; Marshalls Co. As. 15|-; Triton Insurance 167; B. I. Corporation ordy. As. 15|- B. I. Corporation defd. As. 9|- B. I. Corporation pref. 103; Calcutta Ice Association 8; British Burma Petroleum 2|13; Indo-Burma Petroleum pref. 104; Titaghur defd. 5|9; Titaghur pref. 100; Titaghur paid up 137; Midnapore Zemindary 72.— A. P.

GUJERAT CO-OPERATIVE SUPERVISING UNIONS MEET

(From A Correspondent).

BROACH, April 24.

A Conference of the Gujarat Co-operative Supervising Unions was convened at Broach yesterday under the auspices of the Gujarat Branch of the Provincial Co-operative Institute to consider the proposals of the Thomas Committee and discuss the ways whereby the Supervising Unions could be made more helpful to the Societies. Diwan Bahadur A. U. Malji, Chairman of the Gujarat Divisional Branch of the Institute presided.

On consideration of the Thomas Committee suggestions the Conference was of the opinion that the safety of lendings on co-operative basis through societies solely depended upon the working of Unions. In view of the universally accepted principle that the co-operative movement should as far as possible be non-official the remarks made in the Reorganisation Committee report were not in order from a practical standpoint.

UNPRACTICABLE SUGGESTIONS

The training received by the agriculturists for running such democratic institutions resulting in the healthy competition for coming on the Union Board will all be lost and the Thomas Committee suggestion for restoring the "status quo" of the present condition after 10 years was also found unpractical as it was not possible to revive good and organised institutions after once scrapping them off.

WITHDRAWAL OF PRIVILEGES.

There was a severe criticism on the suggestion of withdrawal of the present privileges of recovery through Revenue Agency, exemption from Stamp and Registration fees, etc., and the Conference was found to be of the opinion that such withdrawals will lose all attraction for fresh registration under the Co-operative Act and will stifle the existing societies.

INCHCAPE TO WED

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 27.

Engagement will be announced to-morrow of Leonora Brooke, daughter of the Rajah of Sarawak of Earl of Inchcape.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS

List Of Probables And Jockeys

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 27.

The following are probables with their jockeys for One Thousand Guineas.:—

Betty (Dick), Bipearl (Elliott), Brown Betty (Childs), Chatelaine (Fred Fox), Coin of the Realm (Harry Wragg), Dona Sol (Sam Dragg), Eclair (Canty), Fur Tor (Jones), Gerrards Cross (Brenan) Ladys Lace (Taylor), Myrobella (Gordon Richards), Olifa (Perryman), Parsan (Connorton), St. Kilda (Roberts), Santa Barbara (Weston), Shela-na-Gig (Pat Beasley), Sickle Moon (Cliff Richards), Sunny Anna (Marshall), Supervisor (Sherry), Typhonic (Steve Donoghue), Una (Beary), Weatherglass (Carslake).

PUNJAB HINDU CONFERENCE

Scope Extended To Include Sind And Frontier

LAHORE, April 27.

The scope of the Punjab Hindu Conference, which will meet at Multan during the second week of May, has been extended, so as to include questions relating to the Frontier and Sind. Hindu leaders from these two provinces have been invited to attend the Conference.—A. P.

NO CHEAP WHITE PAPER

British Govt. Not Prepared To Reduce Its Price

LONDON, April 27

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. C. M. Guy urged the Treasury to sanction the reduction of the price of White Paper in view of its importance and interest as was done in the case of the Coal Industry report.

Mr. L. Hore-Belisha said it was undesirable to vary the scale of prices. He added that the price of the Coal Report was reduced in order to bring its purchase within the means of all parties interested. No similar justification existed in the case of the White Paper.—Reuter.

COMMUTATION OF DEATH SENTENCE

Sgt. Houston's Appeal For For Mercy

AHMEDABAD, April 27.

As recommended by the Bombay High Court, which sentenced Sergeant Houston, to be hanged for shooting dead Inspector Green in Ahmedabad, City police Lines, Sergeant Houston has to-day sent a memorial for mercy to the Governor-in-Council, Bombay praying for the commutation of his death sentence. He has embodied in his memorial the record of his past military and police services. —A. P.

VOSS EXONERATED

Coroner Calls Prosecution Mean

(Special Cable).

LONDON, April 27.

An open verdict was returned at an inquest at Salford on Albert Voss, victim of airliner crash at Dixmude jury expressing the opinion that death was caused by injuries due to falling from the air liner, there being no conclusive evidence to show how why or how Voss left the machine.

Mr. Goodfellow, representing the Imperial Airways, emphasised that the Company never entertained the suggestion that there was a deliberate attempt to cause the lamentable disaster.

The Coroner denounced as "mean, cowardly and unjustified" persecution of the relatives of Voss by "some misguided people," and hoped that it would now cease.

CALCUTTA POLICE SEIZE PISTOL

Youth Of Unknown Nationality In Trouble

CALCUTTA, April 27.

An automatic pistol and two dozen live cartridges were seized by the Detective Department of the Calcutta Customs, from a youth named A. S. Lobo, of unknown nationality, who arrived as a deck passenger from Rangoon by s.s. "Ellenge". The pistol was concealed in a bag, while the cartridges were in a trunk.—A. P.

ANGLO-ARGENTINA TRADE AGREEMENT

LONDON, April 27.

In the House of Commons Mr. Walter Runciman announced the commercial agreement on all points of principle with Argentina, which was expected to be signed within next few days.—Reuter.

EUROPE'S PLIGHT DUE TO TREATY INIQUITIES

No Use Signing Pacts Unless Moral Sense Of Nations Accepts Them, Says Lees-Smith

Revision of treaties that set up iniquitous boundaries in Europe, further development of machinery which will enable the nations to arbitrate their disputes—this as a preliminary to disarmament—and the building up of the moral sense that would accept these changes and look upon them as obligations to be fulfilled—these were the solutions offered for Europe's problems by the Rt. Hon. H. B. Lees Smith, former Labour Postmaster General and Minister of Education, who addressed the People's Forum at the last Forum meeting of the season at Montreal.

Speaking on International Chaos" Mr. Lees-Smith traced most of the European trouble to the Treaty of Versailles, which exacted conditions born of war fever, and to the failure of Europe to accept solutions of their difficulties at the proper time, as, for example, immediately after the signing of the Locarno pact, when the other powers would have had to deal with a Bruening or a Stresemann instead of a Hitler.

ALTERNAITVE TO WAR.

Europe had now built up an almost complete process by which disputes could be submitted to discussion, conciliation, negotiation, arbitration, leading to a final verdict at the end. The nations had pledged themselves to loyal and effectibe co-operation to ensure enforcement of the verdict So that Europe had the machinery nearly complete and was almost at the point where legal war was no longer possible.

"Then why," Mr. Lees-Smith asked, "are we filled with anxiety and apprehension?" In the first place there was no use passing a law and signing treaties unless the moral sense of the community accepted them. He admitted that the sense of obligation towards the enforcement of these international instruments was not the same as the sense of obligation Britain had, say, towards Belgium in 1914. The proper moral sense was not there yet and the conscience of Europe could not be relied upon to see that these instruments were obeyed.

Discussing the question of disarmament Mr. Lees-Smith agreed that, the French took the logical position. France says, in effect, that nations desiring disarmament are beginning at the wrong end, that disarmament must follow security, not precede it: that there are three steps towards disarmament: arbitration, security, then disarmament. Its solution is to put irresistible force behind the League of Nations so that it can guarantee security.

LOGIC DOES NOT RULE.

This French stand puts the English politician in a bad dialectical position, Mr. Lees-Smith continued, but his reply is that people are not entirely ruled by logic. To the French argument that irresistible force must be placed behind the League, the reply should be that the League should not be used simply to clamp down forever the present boundaries of Europe, with all their injustices. That was to say that if there was to be law with force behind it, provision must be made for changing the law when necessary. Accordingly the French were illogical when they wanted the League to take no steps to alter any of the iniquities, the harohnesses, the that Europe might contain. France had been on top of Europe since the war and one might say of her, "All you want through your logic is to use the League to keep you on top."

Going directly to the answer to his question. "What is wrong with Europe?" Mr. Lees-Smith said that first the boundaries of Europe are such that on their present basis no permanent peace could be maintained. "Europe," he said, "is full of Alsace-Lorraines."

TREATY'S INIQUITIES.

The answer, of course, was that some formula must be found for revision of the treaties which set up these boundaries, then the world could proceed to arbitration and disarmament. The Treaty of Versailles had contained, as all treaties made in the heat of war fever contained, obvous iniquities and the mistake of Europe was that it had not done something about them sooner.

The great opportunity to do something he believed, had been offered immediately after Locarno, at a time when the powers could have dealt with a Stresemann or Bruening in Germany, instead of a Hitler. At that time goodwill could have been tried, and if goodwill failed nothing could succeed. But he did not believe that in the long run goodwill could fail. Those who put their trust, in the great moral forces had always found that they did not fail mankind.

And, having lost the opportunity to do the right thing at the right moment, Europe was faced with the difficulty of doing the right thing now.

RISE OF HITLERISM.

These errors of the past he believed, were responsible for the rise of Hitlerism in Germany. Both Hitlerism and Communism were the products of economic misery. Communism being the working class expression of revolt against that misery. Hitlerism being the middle class revolt against the same thing.

The reparations policy of the Allied nations was one of the causes of the rise of Hitlerism, he continued. Mr. Lees-Smith reviewed the course of reparations policy from the original demand for dol. 100,000,000,000 to the present position in which reparations are wiped out.

This naturally led him to the economic misery of the world and the expression of hope and belief that at the forthcoming World Economic Conference steps would be taken to right the situation.

FRENCH MOST INVENTIVE RACE

Carnegie Institution Conducts Investigation Into Comparative Ingenuity Of Races

Dr. Laughlin of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, with the assistance of Edith Banta has conducted an investigation to determine what racial stocks are most inventive. Since pure races are virtually unknown to-day, Dr. Laughlin had difficulties that could be overcome only by inventing an ingenious method of selection.

The inevitable questionnaire was sent to the grantees of the first 10,000 patents issued by the United States in 1927. Which were you born? Where were your great-great-grandfather and your great-great-grandmother born? Of what race were they? Questions of this type were obligingly answered by 7,373 of the 10,000. The patentees themselves determined their race stocks in terms of eighths. Dr. Laughlin then devised an index based on the inventiveness of the different race stocks represented and on the racial stocks in the whole United States

The studies showed that the French are most inventive, their index number being 2.92. Then come the Swedes, 2.45; Dutch, 1.97; Danish, 1.89; Germans, 1.65; Norwegian, 1.60; Swiss, 1.41; Irish, 1.11; Scottish, 1.08; English, 1.01; Welsh, 0.90; Australian, 0.83; Russian, 0.72; Czechoslovakian, 0.60; all others, 0.45; Italian, 0.41; Polish, 0.30; Belgian, 0.02; Latin-American, 0.10, and African, 0.03.

NO RACE QUITE PURE.

It is hard to see just what conclusions are to be drawn from these results, says the "New York Times." Despite the care taken to sift out the pure strains, all the racial stocks listed are mixtures, and this applies even to the Swedes and Norwegians A Czechoslovakian may be a composite of at least three strains, with the Slavic predominating. "Australian" is hardly a designation for a race, despite the care of the Australians to remain as British as possible.

Yet the indices reinforce the general impression that the Northern European stocks are more inventive than the Southern. A sociologist would attribute this to environment more than to genetics. The great wave of invention that swept over the West began about the end of the eighteenth century after the steam engine was introduced. Coal and iron are found in the North and not in the South. And it is precisely on coal and iron that modern invention (which involves the generation and utilization of energy) is based. Hence, it may be argued that great inventors naturally sprang up wherever coal and iron were abundant, and that Dr. Laughlin's conclusions are of economic rather than of genetic importance.

SNAKE CHARMING

African Witch Doctor's Methods

It is not often nowadays that one has the opportunity of watching an East African native snake-charmer at work, but recently at the village of Tororo in Uganda, I had a remarkable and enlightening experience wih a "mganga" or witch-doctor of a new sort, writes a correspondent in "The Manchester Guardian." My bungalow at Tororo was one of the old type. The walls were more than two feet thick, the roof was high and thickly thatched, and, inside, an old-fashioned ceiling-cloth stretched below the roof from wall to wall to prevent dirt and small crawling creatures from dropping into the food or on to the beds.

It was whilst I was busy with accounts one morning that an extremely unwelcome visitor suddenly appeared inside the bungalow. Chancing to turn my eyes upwards I saw a snake disappear into the thatch above me. I caught only a fleeting glimpse, and I could not tell what kind it was. The one thing I was certain of was that it was some five or six feet long and very dark in colour —and to me all long, dark-coloured snakes are the deadly mambas. The snake quickly secreted itself in the thatch, and though I shone a strong light into its hiding place and gingerly probed about with a long stick all my efforts to dislodge it proved unsuccessful. After several fruitless attempts to continue my work—it is anything but restful to have a black mamba concealed above your head—I threw down my pen, called the houseboy, and told him what I had seen.

He received my news with the utmost concern, screwed his face up into an expression of deep thought, and then informed me that he would summon a snake-charmer, a real African 'mganga,' who, for a shilling or so, would remove the intruder from my august presence. Within a short space of time—a very short space, I afterwards remembered — the witch-doctor appeared before me clothed in a bright red "khansu," and carrying a thick canvas bag under his arm. A trifle self-consciously and with many obeisances he announced that for the sum of five shillings he would charm the loathsome reptile from its hiding place and, in addition, would place a spell upon my respectable house which would ensure its freedom for ever from similar unwarrantable intrusions.

The 'mganga,' the houseboy, and I went out of the bungalow, and the 'mganga' set to work. He recited several incantations, squinted up at the sky a number of times, described two complicated geometrical figures upon the ground, and then, just as I was beginning to grow impatient, he suddenly sat down about twenty feet away from the bungalow and began to pipe on a bulbous instrument he produced from his canvas bag.

THE MAMBA.

After playing for some minutes, and having made many strange sounds, he rose from the ground, took himself, his pipe and his bag to the other side of the bungalow, and began again. This time something happened. After a short concert there was a slight rustling of the brush close to the bungalow wall, and something appeared. The 'mganga' played louder and faster and swayed as he played. The mamba—for indeed it was a mamba, and a particularly large one too—came slowly out into the open, head well raised, and swaying from side to side, every second getting closer and closer to the now frenziedly piping 'mganga.' When it came within a couple of feet of him he dropped his pipe, his hand shot out, and before I could collect myself the deadly snake was safely in the bag. The 'mganga' wiped the perspiration from his brow and, sighing heavily, got to his feet and bowed. "Was the master satisfied?" he asked. If so, the fee was five shillings. I told him that I was indeed satisfied, and handed over the money. The 'mganga' slung the bag and its wriggling contents over his shoulder, made another deep bow, and departed.

Some weeks later, I received enlightenment from a friend who had also suffered from 'mambas in the roof.' The wonderful and clever 'mganga,' it appeared, had put one of his own carefully trained snakes into my bungalow, and then with great ease, but apparently with great difficulty, had charmed it out. We searched high and low for the obliging witch-doctor, but we did not find him. But the performance was worth five shillings.

WHEN TEA COST SIX GUINEAS A lb.

Some Cooked It With Eggs, Others Ate It Spread On Bread, When First It Came Into Use

In 1773 £10,000 worth of tea was tipped into the sea at Boston by a body of some thirty disguised men; "many of them were well known, but there was no naming to names. Passionate love of fair play prompted our blood brothers (for blood brothers the Americans were in those days) to forswear all tea-drinking rather than pay that iniquitous 3d. tax. It is touching to hear of the makeshifts they tried; Liberty Tea from 4-leaved loosestrife, a Red Indian concoction they christened Hyperion Tea. Balm Tea, and Tea from ribwort, current leaves and sage. And so even to this day the United States prefers "soft drinks"—or bootlegged liquor—coffee or even iced water to its tea. Yet Philadelphia has sent us Miss Agnes Repplier's "To Think of Tea!", writes Mr. E. O. Lorimer in "John O'London's weekly."

PEPYS'S FIRST CUP.

We learn that tea came to England shortly before the Restoration. Samuel Pepys drank his first cup on September 28th. 1660 —though his good wife did not get hers till seven years later, and then only on the advice of Mr. Pelling the Potticary, to cure her cold. In 1657 tea had sold at six guineas a pound, but when Mr. Garway published his historic advertisement in 1658 he was already offering it at 50s. and even a cheap quality at 15s. He chiefly recommended it because "it overcometh superfluous sleep . . . and is of great avail to men of corpulent bodies and to such as eat much flesh":—

Reading this wise old handbill we understand that tea had come as a deliverer to a land that called for deliverance; a land of beef and ale, of heavy eating and abundant drunkenness; of grey skies and harsh winds; of strong-nerved, stout-purposed, slow-thinking men and women. Above all a land of sheltered homes and warm firesides—firesides that were waiting—waiting for the bubbling kettle and the fragrant breath of tea.

COOKED WITH EGGS.

Its use was at first not understood, some cooked it with eggs some flavoured it with ginger, one treated it like spinach and served it with salt and butter. "The boys of Westminster School were given discarded tea-leaves . . . on their bread and dripping." Dr. Cornelius Bontekoe, of Leyden, wrote in praise of tea for bringing "the gift of sleeplessness"—that sturdy age knew not insomnia—and recommended 12 cups a day for beginners and 200 for initiates.

Indian ascetics. Chinese sages, Jesuit missionaries, Cornish smugglers; Wesley reluctantly "indulging without understanding mad probably without benefit." Dr. Johnson socially swilling: cantankerous Hazlitt half filling the teapot; George III. quaffing in solemn state at Mrs. Delaney's; Cowper and Cobden, Palmerston and Charles Lamb—all these and many more pass in vivid procession through the pages of this witty, humorous delicate, and mellow book.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL FOR CALCUTTA

Football Bodies Promise To Raise Rs. 1 Lakh

The proposal for the establishment of a Children's Hospital in Calcutta with funds provided by the Indian Football Association and the Calcutta Football League was discussed at a meeting of the I. F. A. Council held in the Calcutta F. C. tent with the Hon. Sir Manmatha Nath Roy Chowdhury, Raja of Santosh, in the chair.

The scheme is sponsored by the Raja of Santosh, who feels that football gives so largely to charities in Calcutta—round about Rs. 40,000 a year—that it is time there was some suitable memorial to the charitable work being done by the bodies controlling football. A Children's Hospital, he felt, would keep alive the name of Calcutta football, besides filling a very necessary want in the city.

The idea is that the Hospital could be established if the sums devoted annually to charities are withheld for two years, totalling approximately about Rs. 1 lakh, and used for building and equipping the hospital.

The difficulty, of course, would be the recurring expenditure necessary for the maintenance of this hospital. On this matter the Raja of Santosh was quite non-committal, but the hope was expressed, that the Government might be persuaded in view of the urgent need for a hospital purely for Indian and European children, to undertake this recurring expenditure.

Messrs. C. A. Newbery, Murray Webb and S. N. Banerjee were nominated to the sub-Committee which will consider the proposal fully. Three members will be nominated by the Football League and Mr. F. Hilton, honorary secretary of both bodies, will act as secretary of the committee.

MUKUNDALAL SIRCAR ACQUITTED

Essential Evidence Was Missing, Says Judge

Mr. Justice Burn, of the Madras High Court, disposed of the criminal appeal preferred by Mr. Mukundalal Sircar against the judgment of the Third Presidency Magistrate convicting him under section 188 read with section 117, I.P.C., and sentencing him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The charge against the appellant was that about 14th May, 1932 he sent appeals to certain local newspapers instigating the members of the working classes to hold meetings, processions and demonstrations on the 26th May and thus disobeyed the orders of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. As stated above the Third Presidency Magistrate who tried the case convicted the appellant and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and hence the present appeal.

PROTEST AGAINST REPRESSION

His Lordship in allowing the appeal, said that there was no doubt that one of the protests which the appellant intended such meetings and processions to make was a protest against what was described as the repressive policy of the Government directed against the National Congress. His Lordship said that to instigate persons to protest against repression of the Indian National Congress would clearly amount to disobedience of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. His Lordship was further of the opinion that he could take judicial notice of the fact that the Indian National Congress had been maintaining the civil disobedience movement. In the present case, however.

His Lordship observed, the prosecution, for some unexplained reason, had failed entirely to prove two essential facts. There was no evidence of any kind to show that the appellant was aware of the promulgation of the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate under section 144, Cr. P. C. It was not of course necessary to prove that he was served with a copy of the order, but it was necessary to adduce some facts from which it could be inferred that the appellant had known of the passing of the order. The other essential point which must be proved was that disobedience of the order caused or tended to cause danger to human life or property or caused riot or affray. On this point there was absolutely no evidence on the side of the prosecution Not a single witness had stated that the condition of things in Madras in May was such that the holding of such a meeting as was prohibited by the Chief Presidency Magistrate would inevitably have resulted in a riot.

APPEAL ALLOWED.

These defects, in the prosecution, were, in His Lordship's opinion, fatal. The Magistrate, who tried the case, said His Lordship, did not appear to have noticed the necessity of proving either of the important elements of the offence which had been referred to. The Magistrate had nowhere found that the accused knew about the order, nor had he found that the disobedience of the order would be likely to cause a riot.

"But", His Lordship further added, "what is more important is that the Magistrate does not even appear to have been aware that the facts should be proved."

In the result His Lordship set aside the conviction and sentence and acquitted the appellant.

N. Y. BANKS ARE MENACE TO NATION

Their Interlocking Directorates Control Every Avenue Of National Activity Says Senator

The following extracts from a speech delivered by Senator George W. Norris at a recent meeting of the United States Senate, throw lurid light on the part played by the big banking corporations in the life of the nation:—

I desire at this point to give a list of eight leading banks in New York City, as follows; Bank of America National Association, Bank if Manhattan Trust Co., Bankers' Trust Co., Chase National Bank, Chemical Bank & Trust Co., Guaranty Trust Co., National City Bank Co., New York Trust Co.

The eight banks on the list I have given have 287 directorships in insurance companies; in other banks. . . . 521 directorships in public-utility companies. . . 585 directorships in railroad, steamship, and airplane transportation companies. directorships in 846 manufacturing companies. . . . These eight banks have 1,201 directorships in other corporations, making a total of 3,741 directorships held by the eight banks in various corporations.

24 BANKS-6250 DIRECTORSHIPS.

Now I want to take a little larger list of banks. I am going to include these eight and add enough more to include 24 banks and trust companies in New York, and, so that any student who may want to examine into the question may have a little more detail, I will give the names of these 24 banks which I use in this illustration. They are the American Exchange Securities Corporation; Anglo-South American Trust Co., Bancamerica-Blair Corporation Bank of America, National Association; Bank of Manhattan Trust Co.; Bank for Savings in the City of New York; Bankers' Trust Co.; Bronx County Trust Co.; Brooklyn Trust Co.; Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co.; Chase National Bank; Chemical Bank & Trust Co.; City Bank Farmers' Trust Co.; Corn Exchange Bank & Trust Co.; First National Bank, City of New York; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York; Halsey Stuart & Co.; Irving Trust Co.; Lisman Trust Co.; Manufacturers' Trust Co.; Marine Midland Trust Co.; National City Bank of New York; New York Trust Co.; Title Guaranty & Trust Co.

Mr. President, these banks have 6,250 directorships in various corporations, including other banks.

CHASE NATIONAL BANK.

The Chase National Bank, of New York City, as shown by the chart, has 82 directors. They are named on the chart. It has in transportation companies 133 directorships; it has 236 directorships in manufacturing corporations. . . The bank has 59 directorships in other banks. . . That bank has 73 directorships in public-utility corporations . . They have 82 directorships in insurance companies. . . . The Chase National Bank also has 262 directorships on miscellaneous corporations, some of the most important corporations in the United States. . .

HOUSE OF MORGAN.

I have here a chart outlining in a somewhat similar way the interlocking connection, through directorships, of the house of Morgan. J. P. Morgan & Co have 19 partners. Here are seven banks and trust companies—in reality eight, because there are two in one or two places—known as Morgan banks. They are not the only banks that are controlled, at least partially by the firm of J. P Morgan & Co, but they are outstanding ones. They consist of the Bank for Savings in New York City; the Bankers' Co., and the Bankers Trust Co. The Corn Exchange Bank and Trust Co., of New York; the fidelity Trust Co., of Philadelphia, Pa.; the Girard Trust Co., of Philadelphia, Pa; the Guaranty Trust Co., of New York; and the New York Trust Co.

The House of Morgan directly, through these banks I have named and which the house of Morgan controls, has 219 directorships in other banks; and Morgan has, in the same way, 342 directorships in miscellaneous corporations. The house of Morgan has 215 directorships in insurance companies. It has 425 directorships in manufacturing and mining companies. It has 423 directorships in transportation companies. It has 318 directors in public-utility companies. It has 318 directors in public-utility companies. The makes a total of 2,242 directorships held directly by the Morgan banks in the various kinds of corporations that I have named. . . .

"We ARE JUST SLAVES."

If I had a chart large enough to contain the names of all the corporations that are directly and indirectly controlled through interlocking directorates by these eight banks, and if it were big enough so that you could read it, there is not a wall space in the Senate Chamber that would hold it. . . .

Mr. President, we are gradually reaching a time, if we have not already reached that period, when the business of the country is controlled by men who can be named on the fingers of one hand, because those men control the money of the Nation, and that control is growing at a rapid rate. . . Mr. President, how long are we to stand for that? How much longer will we stand for it before we realize that we are just hired men of corporations; that we are just slaves; that we have nothing to say about anything that shall be done unless we get the consent of some great big corporation which through its interlocking directorates controls practically every avenue of human activity?

("Editors' Note: We are strongly convinced that efforts to remove the social menace of excessive concentration of money power by tightening up banking laws will remain ineffective. Socialized banking and socialized industry alone will prove to be adequate.")

SHAW PRAISES HAWAIIAN SINGING

Says Island Is Paradise For Utopians

"Hawaiians are not disappearing," George Bernard Shaw, after his departure from Hawaii island last month, "The advance of social science here consists largely of the recovery of institutions and practice uprooted with the best of intentions and the worst of results by Christian missionaries in the 19th century. Hawaii is not a paradise for the voluptuary, but a paradise for the anthropologist, biologist, ethnologist, eugenist, metabolist and Utopian."

Shaw ended a thorough inspection of the island, during which he laughingly fled, from entertainments provided for him, by standing on the deck of the Empress, loaded with leis, and watching the singing and dancing of the natives who came to the pier to bid him Godspeed.

Ht praised their voice as he waved farewell.

Tales of his doings while in Honolulu are numerous but his visit to a school and the laboratory and wards of Queen's Hospital received most publicity. It appears juvenile sopranos piped up in a greeting song when Shaw stode into a schoolroom, but died away to amazed silence when a deep baritone joined in. Shaw continued solo for a few seconds, broke into a roar of laughter and leaving behind his usual pungent epigrams and a delighted schoolful of pupils departed.

RICE DIET.

In the hospital laboratories. Vegetarian Shaw asked many questions about expriments to prevent disease caused by excess of rice in Chinese and Japanese diets but made no comment. Later a little girl told Shaw, all benevolence now as he sat on her bed, that she liked fairy tales.

You should write fairy tales yourself," said a paternal Shaw, "that's the way I started."

CEYLON TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Andrews Wins Singles

COLOMBO, (By Mail.)

In the finals of the Amateur Lawn Tennis Championships of Ceylon, played at Nuara Eliya, played on April 22, E. D. Andrews of the New Zealand Davis Cup team beat G. O. Nicholas, 8—6, 6—1, 7—5 in Men's Singles.

In Women's Singles, Miss C. Wright beat Miss D. Sansoni, 6—3, 8—6.

In Men's Doubles, E. D. Andrews and A. C. Stedman of the New Zealand Davis Cup team beat O. M. L. Pinto and G. O. Nicholas, 6—2, 6—3; 4—6, 6—2.

In Women's Doubles, Miss C. Wright and Mrs. Gourlay beat Miss Z. Weinman and Miss Sansoni, 9—7, 6—1.

VENEREAL FIGURES MOUNT UP

How Bombay Must Face Grim Problem

SOCIAL HYGIENE COUNCIL'S SUGGESTIONS TO CITIZENS

The Bombay Social Hygiene Council, on entering the 9th year of its existence, have issued their report covering the period from July 1931 to December 1932. The following is a summary of the report:—

The Council set out with a definite task before them to stimulate local authorities to take more active part in the campaign against Venereal Diseases by providing more facilities for the detection and treatment of these diseases, and to undertake programmes of education and enlightenment so devised as to induce the infected to seek treatment and the healthy to avoid infection. Due mainly to the efforts of the League for Combating Venereal Diseases which were continued by the Hygiene Council, Bombay has to-day a fairly well organised medical anti-venereal service and though much more is to be desired and in some cases badly needed it is consoling to note what has come into existence. Government have appointed a V. D. Specialist who is now engaged in organising and co-ordinating V. D. Centres in Government Hospitals and he is also responsible for the training of under and post graduate students at the Grant Medical College. The Bombay Municipality has maintained its work in this field through the Health Department, and the K. E. M. Hospital provides a good V. D. Centre while the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College has irganised courses for students in its curriculum. The Infant Welfare Society has included venereal work in their ante-natal Clinics and some private institutions are to-day sufficiently well equipped to be able to deal with venereal cases. The medical profession of Bombay is showing an increasing interest in Venereology.

VENERAL DISEASES IN MERCANTILE MARINE.

The prevalence of Venereal Diseases in the Mercantile Marine is considerable. The continued change of venue of its members and the temptations for misconduct existing in most seaport towns are factors that loom large in the life of a seaman. Seamen's Welfare in Ports is therefore at once an international problem which can only be solved by the maintenance of treatment facilities for those who have been infected and the provision of such measures as will tend to prevent cases of infection at the seaport.

The Port of Bombay is one of the largest in India. It is visited by European, American and Asiatic ships. The total number of ships visiting the Port each year is 3,951 and the average crew about 60 per ship, so that roughly 2,40,000 members of mercantile marine visit the harbour each year. There is besides a considerable number of native craft estimated at about 10,000. It is imperative therefore that a voluntary anti-venereal service should be organised for the seamen.

FINANCIAL REASONS.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the General Meeting of the Council held in August 1929, the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust was requested to consider the necessity of including modern diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases in the scheme of a new dispensary that the Trust was contemplating. The Council received a reply that the matter was receiving attention but as a result of further correspondence they have now been informed that the scheme has been postponed for financial reasons and that the Board is of opinion that when it comes to fruition treatment of V. D. cases should be restricted to the employees of the Trust for whose benefit the Dispensary existed.

RECREATION

The steps taken to reduce the spread of diseases from country to country are, becides the provision of medical facilities, an increase of recreational facilities, shore sleeping accommodation and attention to the social conditions of the Ports. Experience gained in the various Armies and Navies has led to the recognition of the fact that direct relationship exists between recreational facilities and the incidence of venereal diseases. Where counter attractions exist there is less promiscuity and, consequently less veneral diseases. The Prince of Wales Seamen's Institute for Europeans is an excellent institution run in connection with the Missions to Seamen and erected on land provided by the Port Trust. It has been in existence for some years.

The Hygiene Council realise that it is necessary that Government should allocate a special play ground to the Mercantile Marine and contemplate reiterating the request made to Government by the delegates of the British Social Hygiene Council, that such a provision be made when the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme is completed.

Since compulsion in the matter of treatment and liabilities for wilful transmission of venereal diseases are not legal enactments of India, system here is based on the voluntary principle and therefore education and enlightenment of the public is of paramount importance. It would not be of any great use to provide treatment facilities unless the infected public was induced to use them, and unless they were sufficiently impressed by the necessity of remaining under treatment until no longer infective.

But it is impossible to launch on an intensive campaign of education and enlightenment without the necessary money and we expect some day we shall be in a position to do so. Meanwhile, the Council have been performing some small miracles in doing propaganda without finance.

The Council has been allowed an Anti-Venereal Stall at the Weekly Exhibitions held by the Association in the compounds of the Bombay Mills. The exhibits were put up by the Municipal Anti-Venereal Clinic. About six such exhibitions were held last year and a new series has commenced this year.

GROUPS AND MAGAZINES

As the weekly exhibitions are meant more especially for the working classes, a series of lectures accompanied by Cinema films or lantern slides are being organised for small groups of men and women belonging to associations and offices.

It was recognised that the best means of infiltrating knowledge into the masses was by contributing articles on the dangers of Veneral Diseases to popular working class magazines such as the 'Girni Samachar" the organ of the millhands. A beginning has been made in this direction.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

A good medical service is essential for mobilising of all forces of combat against a fell disease. Post graduate courses for specialisation exist in the Grant Medical and Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical Colleges and at the Municipal Anti-Veneral Clinic; but these profit the present and future students. For the benefit of the past students we are moving the powers that be for the organisation of 'intensive one week's refreshers' in order to enable local medical practitioners to see the latest methods of diagnosis and treatment of Venereal Diseases.

V. D. AND ITS RAVAGES.

It is now common knowledge that the incidence of V. D. is appallingly high in all countries of the world and that no nation is immune from its ravages. A recent statement from the "Union Internationale Contre le peril Venerien" (1931) pointing to the Universality of these diseases emphatically records that syphilis alone affects from 5 to 20 per cent of entire populations. When we know that Gonorrhoea is three times more prevalant than Syphilis it is not difficult to calculate the total dissemination. Very informative figures have been worked out in Western countries. It has been calculated that in France, syphilis alone affects one-tenth of the population (3,920,000 of both sexes), that 20,000 infants die of it before birth and nearly 40,000 abortions result from it annually, while the general post-natal mortality from this cause is not less than 80,000 during the same period. It is to be regretted that financial difficulties preclude the possibility of a detailed survey being undertaken in Bombay on lines which have done much to clarify the position in Europe and still more in the United States. The Council has however endeavoured to collect some information and our predecessor, the League for Combating Venereal Diseases, has left some figures which are very elucidative.

In order to obtain statement of the number of cases of Venereal Diseases treated annually at the Hospitals and Dispensaries of the city the Hygiene Council circularised all the medical institutions of Bombay asking for this information. They received replies from seven Government and one Municipal Hospital, two Municipal Maternity Homes, 12 Municipal Dispensaries and 6 private Hospitals. From the figures quoted by these institutions the annual average worked out for the year 1927, 1928 and 1929 comes to a total of 10,844. This is of course both incomplete and unsatisfactory. Firstly all the medical institutions of the city are not included in the list and secondly the records of many of them with reference to 'causes of diseases' are in some cases deficient while in others are faulty due to lack of proper laboratory means of diagnesis.

LEAGUE FIGURES

In 1921—the League for Combating Venereal Diseases conducted a special investigation at the J. J. and allied hospitals by sorting out the case records of the hospitals and examining clinically and serologically the outdoor patients. The J. J. Hospital case records showed that 18.7 per cent. of the indoor patients suffered from Veneral Diseases while of the outdoor patients 29.8 per cent. had evidence of Veneral Diseases in active or quiescent stage. At the Female Outdoor Clinic of the Motlibai Hospital 29 per cent. of patients were pronounced infected.

In September 1929 we helped the British Social Hygiene Council with the necessary information to enable them to submit to the Royal Commission on Labour in India a written statement which was likely to contribute to the objects of the inquiry. In the memorandum which the Council submitted definite statements for Bombay are lacking but the nearest authoritative estimate is that of the certifying surgeon of Ahmedabad which "mutatis mutandis" would hold good for Bombay. He has submitted a general return for some 40,000 work people (men, women and children) employed in 32 mills in that city and reports that 6 per cent. are infected with syphilis and 8 per cent. with gonorrhoea.

ASTOUNDING FIGURES.

Two of the most tragic aspects of venereal diseases are to be found among the innocent women who acquire these diseases from their husbands and the innocent children who inherit them from their parents. At the Municipal Anti-Venereal Clinic 48 per cent. of the infected males are married and 50 per cent. of the female patients who come for treatment are married women infected by their husbands. No wonder therefore that the delegates of the British Social Hygiene Council found that at the Petit Hospital for women, Bombay close on 50 per cent. of the patients suffer from the after-effects of Venereal Diseases and that the incidence is high at the Cama Hospital. It is a well known fact to which Bombay is not an exception that about 25 per cent. of all inflammatory conditions of the genito-urinary organs of women are due to Venereal Diseases and that more than 50 per cent. of sterilities in them, barrenness are attributable to it.

As a part of investigation into Maternal and Infant Mortality carried out in Bombay by Dr. Margaret Balfour and her colleagues inn 1930 it was found that out of 100 nirmal cases of delivery 15 per cent. showed positive blood tests for Syphilis, while out of 122 unselected cases o labour 18 per cent. gave the same result. In another investigation carried out at the Haffkine Institute, in 250 consecutive pregnant women at one hospital 9.2 were found to give a strongly positive test for syphilis. Taking the two sets of comparable unselected cases the average percentage works out at 13.6. This is not surprising. It is a finding all over the world. Reports from England state that nearlf 10 per cent. of mothers of the Hospital class give a positive Wassermann Reaction.

HIGH DEATH RATE.

Nearly, 9,000 children die annually in Bombay within the first year of life and out of this total about 3,000 die of congenital debility before they are one month old These 3,000 lives of potential citizens that Bombay loses every year constitute 30 per cent. of the infant mortality of the city and this appalling loss of infant life is in most cases due to syphilis. Another Venereal Disease known as Gonorrhoea is the cause of 25 per cent. of all blindness in children. The toll that infant life pays to the early ravages of V. D. may be taken as a measure of the total number of innocent children who tainted with the germs of V. D. grow up to a miserable adolescence. About 30 per cent. of children in our blind schools, about 25 per cent. of children in our deaf schools and about 50 per cent. of the mentally deficient (idiots and imbeciles) who crowd our Hospitals and Asylums are calculated to be the living results of Venereal Diseases.

It is the considered opinion of the Hygiene Council that in the matter of Venereal Diseases much remains to be done by Government and the Municipality in the field of medical relief.

DEFECTIVE SYSTEM.

In the matter of adults also, apart from physical miseries and domestic tragedies, again the short-sighted policy of spending large sums on cure and stinting small amounts on prevention is a glaringly defective system. The cost of medical relief incurred by Government in the City of Bombay is Rs. 19,29,913 while that borne by the Municipality including statutory contributions to medical institutions amounts to Rs. 13,91,187. Many private institutions spend large sums for the same purpose. It does not need investigation nor any stretch of imagination to realise what is a very simple premise and a still simpler conclusion: Syphilis is responsible for a third of pathology and gonorrhoea for half gynaecology. The late manifestations of Venereal Diseases therefore occupy at least one-third of the number of Hospital beds in the Surgical, Medical and Gynaecological Wards. Untreated Syphilis is the most common cause of Nervous Diseases; it is the chief cautse of diseases of the circulatory system; it is often a factor in the etiology of diseases of the kidney and liver, and it pre-disposes to Cancer and Tuberculosis Untreated gonorrhoea, in women is the chief cause of half their pelvic ailments. It has been calculated for England and Wales that every 100 cases of untreated Syphilis give rise to 6 cases of nervous diseases and 16 of sudden death by heart failure. Major General Sir Leonard Rodgers gives it as his considered opinion that the elimination of Syphilis would reduce organic diseases of heart and large blood vessels in Bengal and probably in the greater part of India to negligible proportions.

INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM.

Venereal Diseases cause considerable diminuation in man power, both physically and mentally. The reduction of professional capacity resulting from Syphilis alone has been calculated at 15 to 25 per cent in the Western Countries and there is no reason why it should not be as much or more in India. This is a severe loss to industries and commerce in efficiency and working capacity of the individual. As evidence of what can be effected by realising that industrial inefficiency from the effects of venereal diseases is an economic problem, we quote the experience of a large industrial firm in the United States of America which installed in its work facilities for diagnosis and treatment. As a result, labour efficiency improved by 33-1|2 per cent in one year and the firm estimated that it had gained 40,000 dollars from its investment in the Clinic.

PENETRATING VILLAGES.

There is another problem which is not merely the concern of industrialists but much more a problem for Government to face. India is a country of 700,000 villages and a few industrial towns. The incidence of venereal diseases in rural districts is probably small just now but there is a danger of its spreading there because of the gradual absorption of men from country districts by industrial towns. If these men contract Venereal Diseases and the condition is untreated or improperly treated they carry infection back to their wives and families so that Venereal Diseases must spread slowly but surely throughout the entire population.

ACTIVE WEST.

Nations in the West have long realised that the cambat against Venereal Diseases is a national duty and Governments and private bodies have set up powerful organisation for national and international defences against these scourges. It would take volumes to enumerate and describe these measures which have already begun to show results. Suffice it to say that England by means of an intensive propaganda through organisations subsidised by the Ministry of Health and with the help of Treatment Centres which are partly supported and partly subsidised by the same Ministry has shown a reduction of 50 per cent in new infections with Syphilis at their Anti-Venereal Centres. Sweden has also attained this desideratum but it is significant to note tbat in Sweden biological ciences and hygiene have a prominent place throughout the school curriculum, and teaching of Social Hygiene is enforced by law. In Berlin exposure to infection is considered an accident and the victim can apply to the nearest Red Cross First Aid Centre several of which are scattered all over the town for an immediate disinfection.

COMMERCIALISED PROSTITUTION.

As regards the choice of the measures of combat, while there is a divergence of views on different matters there are obvious items of universal agreement. The fight against commercialised Prostitution is always on the forefront; the inclusion of 'biological sciences' in all educational systems on which to base effective teaching of personal and social hygiene is considered to-day a measure which aims at bringing up a new generation with new ideals and is finding favour in many countries. 'Professional Education' is vigorously pursued everywhere. 'Public education' and 'Early Treatment,' preventive and curative, are decidedly universally recognised weapons of Combat.

The principal divergencies of opinion and practice centre round the themes of liberty versus compulsion whether on the ground of prevention or cure. The country which represents the type of freedom is Great Britain where there are no laws of constraint. France and Belgium also adhere to methods of liberty except in regard to what concerns prostitution which is regulated and controlled. The U. S. A. advocate legal compulsion and in the majority of states treatment is obligatory, prostitution is prohibited and marriage is regulated by pre-nuptial certificates, whereas Germany and Czecho-Slovakia have laws of constraint but do not forbid prostitution.

In Germany anyone who marries while in a condition of contagion without acquainting his future wife beforehand is liable to imprisonment. In Sweden, Norway and Denmark the pre-nuptial certificate is required. In Holland the certificate is not obligatory but there are organisations for giving advice. In Vienna there is a Municipal Bureau for pre-nuptial consultations. In France there are Clinics which undertake this duty.

WARNING AGAINST QUACKS.

For the present a few measures of a persuasive nature could be introduced to prepare the ground for future legal enactment. The first which is most needed is a small stereotyped warning against quack advertisements in general to be published in the local press. Marriage Certificate was introduced first in America. In some States Venereal Diseases is included among other matrimonial bars such as Tuberculosis, etc. We do not advocate for Bombay just now regulation of marriage by obligatory prenuptial certificates, but we do think that Government and Municipal V. D. Clinics in the City would render a great serbice if they undertook to give such certificates to those who asked for them, on the lines of the Municipal Bureau for Pre-nuptiar Ceitificates in Vienna.

The Council trust that their work deserves your support and we hope that they have your concurrence in their aims and objects.

Good Health means Happiness

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This absolutely pure natural oil is prepared from a blending of the purest Norwegian Oils, by a process which does not destroy the Vitamins. It will be found to be the purest, most palatable, most easily digested and most speedily efficacious. It has, for upwards of 70 years, been highly recommended by the leading medical authorities in the treatment of **Consumption, Diseases of the Throat and Chest, Chronic Coughs and Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma & ALL WASTING DISEASES**

Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

WHEN EUROPEANS WENT ABOUT IN EVE'S DRESS

A FEW CENTURIES AGO WHEN EUROPEANS WORE EVE'S DRESS AND CLEANED THEIR BODIES BY RUBBING THEM WITH MUD. INDIANS WERE USING PERFECTLY MADE SOAPS AND WERE WEARING CLOTHES OF SILK AND GOLD.

IMPOSSIBLE

EVEN FOR THE BEST SCIENTISTS OF EUROPE

TO MAKE SOAPS AS GOOD AS GODREJ'S AT GODREJ'S PRICES!!!

High class toilet soaps could be made cheaply only in India not in Europe. Toilet soaps are made either from animal fats or vegetable oils and they are both very dear in Europe. Good animal fats are used in Europe for edible purposes and most of the fats used in soap-making are obtained from the carcasses of dead animals and from slaughter house offal. For making cheap soaps for export fat is recovered even from human excreta.

☞ It was said in the "Times of India' a few months ago that many medical men were of the opinion that cheap imported toilet articles were giving rise to skin diseases.

Many varieties of oils suitable for soap-making are produced largely in India and are very cheap.

GODREJ'S TOILET SOAPS Nos. 1 and 2

are better than all imported soaps and hundreds of doctors recommend them for keeping the skin in health.

GODREJ'S "TURKISH BATH" AND "BABY" SOAPS ARE AS GOOD AS THE BEST EVER MADE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD AND YET THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST EVER MADE EITHER IN INDIA OR ANYWHERE ELSE.

Appreciative testimonials have been received from Dr. Annie Besant, Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Sir Phiroz C. Sethna, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

The well-known French Jeweller Mon. Joseph Van. Pragg doing business in Bombay and Paris, says:

"My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American soaps but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps and I AM TAKING GODREJ'S SOAPS WITH ME TO PARIS FOR USE WHILE IN EUROPE."

A GERMAN SKIN SPECIALIST WRITES TO SAY: "Soaps made of animal fats retard perspiration by clogging the pores of the skin. I am a constant user of your No. 1 vegetable soap which in my opinion must find universal recognition as a health and beauty soap."

SAYS MAJOR DICKINSON, GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL ANALYSER: "GODREJ'S SOAPS are perfect in all respects."

BEWARE!

Majority of soap-makers in India use ANIMAL FATS. All Toilet Soaps made by GODREJ SOAPS LIMITED are guaranteed free from all adulterants and made of PURE INDIAN VEGETABLE OILS.

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ANDHRA TECHNOLOGY COLLEGE

Arrangements are proceeding for inaugurating the Andhra University College of Technology in July next. The bulk of the expenditure on this will be met from the annual recurring donation of a lakh of rupees so generously promised by the Raja of Jeypore on his installation last year. A sum of twenty thousand rupees, it is stated, he has donated to the University in the current year.

The idea of legislation with a view to secure this grant in perpetuity has been dropped, as there appears to be some difficulty in committing the heirs successors of the present Raja to his promised grant. It is believed that the Raja proposes to grant the necessary deed of gift during his lifetime.

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OF EVERY SORT

As fresh and deliciously crisp as when they left England. They have been made, baked and packed especially for you.

You will find them the most delicious biscuits you have ever tried. Never before have real English biscuits been obtainable in such perfect condition as that in which Coleman's Biscuits are reaching India to-day. Try them —they are a real delight.

B. 2-32 Distributors: CAMA NORTON & CO., 23, Medows St., BOMBAY.

"AT last I have found a *real* razor blade."

"It gives a remarkably clean shave without making the skin sore and it lasts longer than any blade I have ever used."

"Try a packet of these new Gillette slotted blades and prove this for yourself."

Gillette Slotted Blades fit all Gillette razors—old and new style.

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Cures Radically **HYDROCELE** Without Operation
in 15 minutes. In Bombay every month from 1st to 6th
IN SIRDAR GRIHA (HOTEL), CRAWFORD MARKET.
For Booklet of details and certs. send 3 annas stamps.

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VITHALBHAI CROSSES SWORDS WITH WEDGWOOD BENN

Ex-Speaker Holds British Hedge-Politicians And Money-Grabbers Responsible For India's Ills.

His five months' tour of America concluded, Mr. Vithalbhai J. Patel, former President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, sailed from New York this week for Europe, says Dr. Sudhindra Bose, writing from Iowa City on March 17, America has listened to his explanation of India's political purpose as it has to no foreigner visiting these shores. He has the quiet and solid kind of courage that compells attention. It may seem a small thing, to an anti-Indian, to speak as plainly as he did in this country; but it was not a small thing to liberty-loving America. The imbecile notion that it is somehow treasonable, bad taste, and against God to tell the truth still prevails down here among the anti-Indians. But of late there has arisen in America a disposition to examine the problem of India more honestly and dispassionately.

MACDONALD'S BACK SLIDING.

On the eve of his departure, Mr. Patel granted an interview to the "New York World-Telegram" depreciating American debt conference with England. He contended that the real purpose of Mr. MacDonald is to bring about an Anglo-American alliance, which will be of the utmost misfortune to the world. Of Premier MacDonald and his attitude toward India, Mr. Patel spoke with a criticism almost tender in his disappointment that so otherwise humane a leader should have deserted India's cause.

The Satyagraha movement desires freedom of Government and trade so that Mr. Patel said, India "can take her place in the world as an individual counsellor. India has a contribution to make in alleviation of the world's suffering. The India of to-day is born to suffer so that future generations of the world may be happy and free Satyagraha will change the heart of the English toward us, and some day the heart of the world will change toward all suxering peoples. Our mission is service to huumanity.

HONOURED BY CITIES.

Mr. Patel told me that wherever he had gone in this country, he had found an intense desire to know and to understand Indian problems. In all the cities he visited, he was received by their Mayors at the City Halls. The Mayors of such important cities at New York, Boston, Worcester, Detriot, Ann Arbor, Chicago, Wichita, San Francisco and Sacramento received him officially. The ceremony on such occasions usually consisted of speeches of welcome and appropriate replies from Mr. Patel. A number of cities including Boston, Chicago and Detroit, accorded him the unusual honour of the "Freedom of the City" and he was formally handed a golden key as a token of the Freedom of the City.

Not only Mayors of towns, but the Governors of many States such as those of Pennsylvania, Maryland and Massachusetts received Mr. Patel as their official guest and offered him their hospitality. He was also the recipient of an unique honour at the hands of the California State Legislature, which welcomed him in an open session. Later, he addressed each of the two Houses of the Legislature for half an hour. Seldom has an Oriental visitor to America received such a nation-wide attention.

Mr. Patel's last address in the United States was delivered before the Foreign Policy Association last week at the Hotel Astor, New York City. At this meeting Mr. Patel debated with Captain Wedgwood Benn, the ex-Secretary of State for India, the question of whether India is to remain within the British Empire. This was the first time in history when a former President of the Indian Legislative Assembly locked horns with a former Secretary of State for India in a public debate. The whole discussion was broadcast throughout the nation.

DOMINION STATUS IS BUNKUM.

Mr Patel in his speech outlined the economic, poitical, social and other evil consequences resulting from English rule in India. "The analogy of selfigoverning colonies such as Canada Australia and New Zealand does not and cannot apply to India", he maintained. "The colonies were founded by Britain, while India was conquered. The original inhabitants in Canada and Australasia were mercilessly exterminated, and the Anglo-Saxon elements—though largely made up of poor white trash—have become predominant settlers in these unpopulated regions. No such ties of blood or race exist between India and Britain, as they do between Britain and its self-governing colonies. British army and navy, but for the name belong as much to the colonists as they do to the British. In India, it is different. Prosperity of the colonies is Britain's prosperity, and "vice versa". It is therefore easy to understand a close inter-alliance and economic community of interests and a mutual defence guarantee society among Britain and its colonies without clash of religion, race, culture, or destruction of cherished historical ambitions. Indians are an allen nation with nothing in common with the British people. Their culture, language, religion, and tradition are quite different from the British people's. The economic interests of the two countries, too, are wide apart.

INDIA MUST BE FREE.

Mr. Patel then concluded his address by saying it is unthinkable that a trivial one forty-fourth part, of the human race living in England should dominate one-afth of the great human race living in India. There can be no normal industrial development in the world without total and universal disarmament. And such a disarmament is impossible so long as England insists on retaining control over India. The liberation of India is necessary as much for the world's sake as for her own."

BENN'S PLEASANTRIES.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn followed Mr. Patel with some pleasantries. He is good at wise-cracking. As I listened to him, I realized that he is a regular barnatormer. Replying to Mr. Patel's charges, he said he would not attempt to defend every act of English rule. "In the bad old days", remarked Wedgwood Ben, "many things were done for which there was no justification. But those imperial days are over. Let us not think of the bad past." And so on. The albatross of breaucracy was never wholly shifted from around his neck and his imperial "liberalism" was the result of that dead weight.

Mr. Benn also informed the audience with a sanctified smile that India will benefit by remaining within the British Empire. He totally denied that there is any imperialist brutality or oppression. "The British Empire", opined Wedgwood Benn, "is no longer an empire, but a commonwealth—a society of free nations. The majority of the people of my country wish to help India."

During his talk, Wedgwood Benn was hissed by the audience a few times. His attempted defence of Shastri and Sapru, who were pitted against the Satyagrahi leaders, brought on him derisive laughter. And when he failed to answer the question if the educational expenditure has kept pace with the increasing cost of militarism in India, it made the situation extremely uncomfortable for the ex-Secretary of State for India. He is smooth and suave for an Englishman but not clever enough to fool an American audience. It was indeed a distressing spectacle; but it was also, I believe very instructive.

MR. PATEL REPLIES.

In the five-minute rebuttal speech, Mr. Patel met Mr. Benn on his own ground, though Mr. Patel was immensely more intelligent. No one has perhaps ever thought things out to more places of decimals than the former Lord Mayor of Bombay. He held that the blame for the troubles of India must be laid upon England's hedge politicians, its money grabbers, its dunghill theologians, and their customers. They do not want Indian co-operation; they are actually hostile to it. The indian nation, he declared, has definitely turned its face to a New Order and will not go back to the old and the discredited system. In brief, some rays of light are already breaking through the clouds. —"The Hindu."

COMMUNISTS CHOOSE PRISON

Stockton-on-Tees magistrates in mail week ordered four defendants charged in connection with a Communist demonstration to find sureties to keep the peace, or go to prison for three months. George Short and David Catterick refused to be bound over, and were removed to Durham.

After the court proceedings Communists from Ferryhill and Southbank paraded the streets with drums. Extra police were drafted in, but there was no disturbance.

YOUNG LOCHINVAR

A young peasant, of Tudor-Vladi-mirescu, in Moldavia, fell in love with the nine-teen-year-old daughter of a wealthy farmer. The father forbade his attentions.

When the farmer's family were in church the youth rushed in, seized the girl threw her across his saddle and rode off while the girl's friends rushed for their guns and horses. Before they were discovered the runaway pair were married.

MR. WELLS WINS

Charge That He Was Guilty Of Plagiarism In "Outline Of History" Fails

The allegation of the Canadian authoress, Miss Florence A. Deeks, that Mr. H.G. Wells, in his book "The Outline of History" had plagiarised passages from her unpublished work "The Web," was again before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Miss Deeks had filed a petition asking for a review of the decision of the Judicial Committee dismissing her appeal against the judgment of the Supreme Court of Ontario in favour of Mr. H. G. Wells, and the Registrar had dismissed her petition on the ground that it disclosed no cause for a review of the judgment of the Committee.

Miss Deeks, who appeared in person, now appealed against that decision of the Registrar. She complained that the judgment of the Judicial Committee had not dealt with the question of her pro prietary rights, and said that there were errors in the judgment.

Lord Atkin, Chairman of the Committee said, they were satisfied that the registrar was right in dismissing the petition. The appeal would be dismissed.

"It is sufficient to say," added Lord Atkin, "that though you state there is a miscarriage of justice far from that being so, you were listened to with the greatest patience, and their lordships have, no doubt that, their decision which affirmed the decision of both Courts below, was entirely right, and that you have no possible ground for complaint or for getting any of the relief you asked for. That must be an end of it."

PUNITIVE TAX DOES NOT SPARE BLIND BEGGAR OF 80

Officials, Title Holders, Loyalists, Moslems And Christians Go Scot-free

The Midnapore correspondent of "Advance" writing on April 24 says:—

On April 13th last the District Magistrate of Midnapore Mr. B. E. Burge has announced the list of the Punitive Taxes assessed on the Midnapore public. Government officials, servants, titleholders, loyalists, Mahomedans and Christians have been exempted from the assessments. As Government officers and other exempted classes are not assessed with Punitive Taxes, so the owners of the houses in which they reside have been assessed in their stead. Tax has been generally based on yearly municipal tax though special taxes and the taxes 4 or 5 times of the yearly municipal taxes have been imposed on many of the public. Moreover those who lead their livelihood by hands and mouths have also been imposed with taxes.

Prominent gentries of Midnapore town have been put into special classes and they have been assessed heavily. Objections have been ordered to be filed on or before April 25. Hundreds of people, old and young, male and female the rich and the poor are daily flocking in the court lompound to present their petitions to the Deputy Magistrate specially deputed. The town is full of strange gossips owing to the injudicious inclusion and exclusion from the Punitive Taxes specially regarding the exclusion of the rich men residing around the sadar thana including Babus Nibaran Chandra Bose, B.L., Rajab Kanta Banerjee, B.L., Nabakumar Hazra, B.L., Jatinndra Nath Nag, Gundendra Nath Nag, Zamindars and the inrlusion of a poor drummer, paying annas two and pies six as quarterly munidipal tax who has been assessed at Rs. 10.

The correspondent says that Lachmi Dasi a blind Beggar of 80 has been assessed at Rs. 18.

HARIJAN UPLIFT WORK IN JHALAWAR

(From A Correspondent.)

BHAWANIGANJ, April 26.

Sjt. Ramnarayan Chaudhry visited Bhawaniganj, Pachpahar, and Bhensoda during the last three days. At the first two places, he went round Harijan mohallas and discussed with them Harijans the ways and means to fulfil their needs. At Bhensoda representatives of the Chamar and Balai communities of ten villages met Mr. Chaudhry. At all the three places, the Harijans have promised to soon give up drink and carrion eating and other evils and Harijan Sevak Samities have been formed. It has been decided to start three day and five night schools for Harijans from the 1st May.

At Bhawaniganj and Pachpahar, important towns in Jhalawar, he addressed two mixed public meetings of Harijans and Caste Hindus. He said that while the form and ritual of religion changed with different times and countries, its spirit and principles remained the same. Untouchability was, at any rate at present, against both and must go at once.

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Luxury Launch "LAKSHMI" Leaves Apollo Bunder
3-30 P.M.; Returning 9-00 P.M.
LIGHT REFRESHMENTS AVAILABLE ON BOARD AT TARIFF RATES.
Excellent For Bathing.
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Fare to Uran and back Re. 1 per person.
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By Capt. G. V. MODAK,
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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1933

MOVE FOR MORATORIUM ON WAR DEBTS

Authority To Roosevelt To Remonetize Silver At His Discretion

WASHINGTON, April 27.

The Senate has passed the amendment to the administration's inflation proposal to authorise the President at his discretion to remonetize silver at any ratio with gold he deems necessary, and for unlimited free coinage of both gold and silver.

MORATORIUM OF WAR DEBTS.

It is authoritatively learnt that President Roosevelt is preparing a resolution for the Congress to authorise a moratorium on war debts until after the Economic Conference Postponement of the moratorium is understood to be conditional upon a agreedent with France to meet the payment of last December's debt instalment which President Roosevelt and M. Herriot are discussing.

TREASURY NOTE OVERSUBSCRIBED.

Mr. Woodin announces that 500 million dollars Treasury Note issue has been oversubscribed.—Reuter.

CONGRESSMEN'S MEETING POSTPONED

To Be Held In Benares On May 13th

(From A Correspondent.)
YEOTMAL, April 27.

In view of the suggestions received the meeting of the Select Congressmen that was to be held on 30th at Benares is postponed to Sunday (13th May).

"WESTERN DISTURBANCES PASSES

Rainfall In Mysore, Madras & West C. P.

POONA, April 27.

The trough of low pressure extended from Central Burma to the Andaman Sea has caused nearly general rain in Tenasserim and is becoming unimportant.

The western disturbance has passed eastwards through Kashmir after causing local rain there, but a fresh one is causing cloud in Northwest India and a rise of temperature along the Frontier.

Thunderstorms have caused nearly general rain Mysore, and a few falls in South Madras. North Hyderabad; West Central Provinces and Assam.

Chief amounts of rainfal are:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Amherst Sonamarg and Dras a half; Nagpur a quarter; Kodaikanal two; Coonor one; Colmbatore three-quarters; Chitaldrug Mysore and Mercara a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will deceease in Tenasserim and Kashmir and may extend n Upper Burma and along the North-west Frontier. Scattered thunderstorm rain will continue in South Madras. Mysore and the Deccan and may also extend in the Central Provinces.—A. P.

PT. CHAMBARAM ILL

LAHORE, April 25.

Pandit Chambaram, a prominent Congress man of the Punjab has returned to Lahore after attending the Ardhkumbhi fair at Hardwar. He is still suffering from lung trouble and as compelled by his doctors and friends is shortly proceeding to Dehra-Dun where he may probably stay for the whole of the summer to recoup his health.

Pandit Chambaram who is General Secretary of the Firqa Tor Committee says that the work of this Committee will be carried on vigorously even in his absence and that one thousand members have already been enlisted throughout the Punjab.—A.P.

AIR MAIL DELIVERED IN LONDON

BOMBAY, April 27.

The air mail which left Karachi on April 19 was delivered in London on April 25.—A. P.

MR. SHAUKAT ALI.

MAHOMEDAN POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Shaukat Ali To Preside In Absence Of Sir R. Ahmad

Acting under medical advice, Maulvi Sir Rafiuddin Ahmad, ex-Minister for Education, has intimated that he will not be able to preside over the Mahomedan Political Conference at Ahmedabad on Sunday next.

Maulana Shaukat Ali has been invited to preside, instead, and has consented to do so.

BOYCOTT MOVE IN BENGAL

Against Ahmedabad And Bombay Mills

(From A Correspondent.)

The Calcutta correspondent of the "Pioneer wires that Bengalis are being urged to boycott the products of Bombay and Ahmedabad cotton mills, unless and until these provinces consent to the purchase of coal from Bengal. This move has been sponsored by Mr. S. Chatterjee, who is endeavouring to find a solution to the unemployment problem during the last four years. He says at least 10,000 Bengali clerks have been discharged from business concerns in Calcutta as a result of the intense Swadeshi movement and its effect upon import trade. If Bombay and Ahmedabad could be induced to take Bengal coal at least 10,000 of the unemployed would find work immediately. But, if they refuse to do this, Mr. Chatterjee would advise his province to refuse to buy their mill products.

A South Carlonia lumber company squirts red, blue, green and purple dye into growing trees. When the trees are cut and swan they provide brightly coloured timber.

U. S. WANTS DISARMAMENT

But Shall Make Her Own Proposals For Peace

AGGRESSIVE WEAPONS

Norman Davis Sure Of Europe's Sincerity In Lowering Armament

GENEVA, April 26.

A statement, which is taken in some quarters to indicate that the United States will soon present definite disarmament proposals, was made by Mr. Norman Davis at a meeting of the General Disarmament Commission, at which he made the first official pronouncement on the disarmament question on behalf of the new Government.

He emphasised the desire of the United States to co-operate in the maintenance of peace, and said they were prepared to make very great efforts to assist. He believed that countries of the world, particularly Europe, for the first time seriously desired to lower the level of armaments.

He advocated the abandoning of aggressive weapons and the providing of continuous supervision, in which connection he suggested the desirability of reinforcing measures of supervision already envisaged.

He concluded by foreshadowing that a more precise indication of the manner in which the United States could best co-operate would be given at the appropriate time.

The Commission adjourned to 28th April.—Reuter's Special.

RUBBER CONTROL QUESTION

Policy Of Growers' Association Unchanged

LONDON, April 26.

Pending co-operation to provide for the interim period till disequilibrium is corrected by our scientists and research workers, our policy remains the same as last year, stated Mr. N. C. Bosanquet, presiding at the annual meeting of the Rubber Growers' Association in London.

Mr. Bosanquet added: "Should the suggestions be made by Holland and the Dutch Indies which include control of native rubber, they will receive our careful consideration.—Reuter.

ABSCONDER'S WHEREABOUTS

Villagers To Pay Fines If News Withheld

CALCUTTA, April 27.

A Gazette Extraordinary announces the imposition of a fine of Rs. 300 on the inhabitants of the village of Chuliapara in Chittagong District, as it appears to the Governor-in-Council that that said villagers are concerned in the commission of offences falling under the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act, and assisting persons in committing such offences.

It is further announced that the imposition takes effect from May 2, 1933, if information leading to the arrest of the Armoury Raid absconder, Tarakeswar Dastidur or any other absconder, for which reward has been declared was not forthcoming on or before that date. The imposition will be subject to any order exempting any person or class or section of such inhabitants from the liability to pay any portion of fine.—A.P.

NAMES OF ARRESTED BRITISHERS

One Charged With Gold Smuggling

TEHERAN, April 27.

The Britishers arrested are Walter Townsend-smith, charged with gold smuggling, and George Parsons, employed in transport service of Persia, the charge being unknown.—Reuter's Special.

Seth Achalsinh Jain of Agra and Mrs. Achalsinh, President-elect of the Youths Conference and Mahila Parishad, respectively, held at Ajmer on 25th and 24th April. Both these functions form adjuncts to the Jain Conference-proper.

Linlithgow To Succeed Willingdon?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, April 27.

The Delhi correspondent of the "Hitwada", Nagpur, says: the Marquess of Linlithgow, Chairman of the Joint Select Committee, will succeed Lord Willingdon as Viceroy of India.

The Marquess of Linlithgow belongs to the Baldwin School of thought. He adds that there is no question of Willingdon resigning prematurely unless his health at any time should compel him to do so.

SIGNIFICANCE OF HOLIDAYS

Poet Tagore's Interesting Discourse

SANTINIKETAN, Apr. 25.

In a special service in the temple yesterday morning, Poet Tagore addressed the students of the Asram on the eve of the summer vacation, dwelling on the inner significance of such long holidays which according to the Poet, are to young minds, greater opportunities than their working days in the school for the acquisition of true knowledge which cannot always be drilled into their brain but requires to be filtered through the creative processes of intuitive experiences for which the mind becomes the fit instrument only when it is freed from the trammels of dry routine of daily work with all its complex externalities.

Work alternating with leisure helps in keeping up the balance of human life. A cessation of physical activity is no doubt a need for the human machine. But for the young souls who aspire not after any material gain, but after knowledge and character these long periods of rest prove to be of vital importance to the development of their inner being through the formation into their proper shapes of the impressions received from their teachers as also from nature. Recreation is, in fact, the best time for creation.

In Santiniketan, the Poet continued, the children are taught not to be text book gramophones, but are helped to grow into the full height of their personalities by constant contact, with the devoted hand of eminent scholars here as well as with the lavishing bounties of Nature in perfect freedom both of the body and of the mind. The Poet concluded by exhorting the pupils to utilise the holidays by a searching of their hearts and by prayerfully accepting the creative renewals in the mental plain, of the experiences they have gathered during their stay in the Asram.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED

BOMBAY, April 27

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at three and a half per cent.—A. P.

"WRITE "NIL" IN "CASTE" COLUMN"

Jat-Pat Torak Mandal's Appeal To College Students

LAHORE, April 25.

The Secretary Jat-Pat Torak Mandal writes:—

At the last meting of the Executive Committee of the Jat-Pat Torak Mandal, Lahore, held on the 18th April, 1933, it was decided to start a movement against the entry of Caste in the admission forms of college students.

The present day caste system is not only meaningless but also extremely pernicious. The educated Hindus are realising more and more every day that the caste system is a spoke in the wheel of the advancement of the Hindu due to different classes of Hindus. The Jat-Pat Torak Mandal has been for the last ten years making strenuous efforts, for its abolition and has been carrying on this propaganda among the Hindus in general and the student community in particular.

It has always advised young men to give up caste. Now that the time of new admission into colleges is drawing near, the Mandal calls upon the new entrants into Colleges to show their non-recognition of the caste-system by writing the word "Nil" in the column provided for entering caste in their admission forms.

We appeal to young men to promote to the cause by this practical step.—A.P.

BUDGET CREATES GOOD IMPRESSION

Violent Fluctuation In Silver

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, April 26.

On the Stock Exchange the budget statement being more or less discounted, had little effect. Nevertheless, good impression was created on gilt-edged securities, and after an early uncertainty the upward movement was resumed.

Elsewhere, apart from the sustained strength of Kaffirs, there was no special feature.

Silver fluctuated violently under American influences, the early sharp relapse being followed by a good recovery.

Wall Street opened easy.

CITY GANGSTERS ACTIVE AGAIN

Demand Money From Residents On Threats Of Assault

The exploits of gangsters in the city who extort money under threat of assault were narrated in the City Coroner's Court on Thursday at the inquest held over the body of one Ghulam Nabi Abdul Rahiman who died in consequence of stab-wounds inflicted by Fazli Rahman Mahaboob, a gangster on April 17, at Surti Mohalla.

From the evidence it is revealed that the suspect and another Badshah by name used to visit Surti Mohalla every day and demand money from the residents there, on threats of assaulting them with belts and knives, if refused.

On April 17, at 10 p. m. the suspect and Badshah went to Surti Mohalla as usual, and demanded money from Abdul Kader Shaikh Yusuf. On his refusing to comply with the demand, Badshah took out his belt to strike Abdul Kader but some pedestrians rescued the latter.

The next morning, Fazli Rahman went to the Mohalla and told Abdul Kadar "You were saved last night, but be careful to-night." Abdul Kader who went to his work as usual, returned to the Mohalla at 7 p. m and before reaching home, he met the deceased Ghulam Nabi Abdul Rahim who warned him to be careful in his movements as the gangster were in the Mohalla preparing to assault him. The deceased Abdul Kader, and one Chota man went to the Agripada police and lodged information there.

On their way to the Mohalla, one Yusuf Mian promised to effect a compromise between the gangsters and their victims. The suspect and Badshah were brought to a cotton-ware shop where a conference was held. While they were talking, the suspect abused the "peace maker" who in turn struck him on the face. All the while, the rest of the party were seated quiet.

The suspect suddenly whipped out a knife and moved forward to stab the "peace maker" but Ghulam Nabi rushed forward to prevent the assault, but got himself stabbed in the neck and the side. The suspect then took to his heels. Some people chased him, but the suspect managed to escape.

The injured person was removed to the hospital where he died the next day.

The suspect was arrested later.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "death due to homicidal stab-wound. The wound inflicted with murderous intent by Fazli Rahman who has rendered himself for prosecution on a charge of murder.

COMMUNITY NOT CONSULTED

Gavai's Surprise At Ambedker's Move

JOINT ELECTORATE ONLY SUBSTITUTE

NAGPUR, April 27.

Mr. Gavai, M.L.C., General Secretary of the All-India Depressed Classes Association, in the course of a statement to the press expressed surprise at Dr. Ambedkar's move to revise the Poona Pact, and said that the poblem of the panel system should have been placed for consideration before the community, if Dr. Ambedkar felt that it should be abandoned.

Mr. Gavai thought that the panel system was expensive, but pure Joint Electorate was the only substitute, which the caste Hindus would willingly accept.

Dr. Ambedkar's method was not new to that, which was proposed as an alternative to Separate Electorates at the conference in 1929, when he stood for Joint Electorates.

The Poona Pact was partially based on the principles of joint electorates. As Dr. Ambedkar's suggestion seems to be the negation of that principle, it should be rejected.—A.P.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

LONDON, April 26.

The following are results of the Football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Birmingham 1; West Bromwich 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Charlton 2; Port Vale 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Brentford 2; Brighton 1.
Bristol City 4; Reading 1.
Exeter 0; Aldershot 0.
Luton 3; Watford 2.
Swindon 1; Gillingham 1.
Torquay 1; Bristol Rovers 1

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section.)

York 0; Southport 1.—Reuter's Special.

KILMARNOCK BEAT QUEEN'S PARK.

In a football match in the First Division of the Scottish League Queen's Park lost to Kilmarnock by 2 goals to 1.—Reuter.

CHANGES IN GERMAN CABINET ?

Two Ministers Likely To Resign

THREATENED SPLIT AMONG STEEL HELMETS AVERTED

BERLIN, April 27.

Important changes in the German Cabinet are imminent, according to reports circulating in political circles. It is believed that Baron Von Neurath, Foreign Minister, and Herr Hugenberg, Minister of Agriculture, are likely to leave the ministry, the former because his policy is not considered sufficiently vigorous, the latter because he is regarded as too capitalistic and reactionary for Nazis.

It is generally expected that Herr von Papen will be the next Foreign Minister. Meanwhile the threatened split in the Steel Helmet organisation has been averted by the dismissal of Lieut. Col. Duesterberg, its second in command, who has resigned "for the sake of the future of Steel Helmets" and appeals to other members to do like-wise and submit unreservedly to Herr Hitler's leadership.—Reuter.

REDDYS TO MEET IN DHARWAR

All-India Conference Sessions In May

(From A Correspondent.)

It is proposed, on behalf of the Reddy Educational and Social League, Dharwar, to hold an "All India Reddy Conference" at Dharwar, about the end of May, 1933, for discussing and deciding subjects of an all India nature relating to the Social Educational, Economic, Industrial, Development and Progress of the entire Reddy Community, throughout the whole of India.

A Consultative meeting of leading persons of the Community throughout India, is called upon to meet on Sunday 7th of May, 1933, Dharwar, to decide and fix the date, time, place and subjects to be discussed in the Conference and also to form and appoint the Reception Committee and other Executive Committee for pushing on the work of the Conference.

Edited by V. V. KUMTEKER (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, and Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.